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日九十月二十年亥癸

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1924 四拜禮

號四廿月正年三十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 " to 8.00 "	every 15 minutes	Stop- ping
8.00 " " 8.20 "	" " 70 "	"
8.20 "	" " "	Non Stop
8.27 "	" " "	Stopping
8.37 "	" " "	Non Stop
8.47 "	" " "	Stopping
8.54 "	" " "	Non Stop
9.04 "	" " "	Stopping
9.11 "	" " "	Non Stop
9.20 "	" " "	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop- ping
11.30 " " 12.30 "	" " 15 "	"
12.40 "	" " "	Non Stop
12.47 "	" " "	Stopping
12.57 "	" " "	Non Stop
1.04 "	" " "	Stopping
1.13 "	" " "	Non Stop
1.20 "	" " "	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop- ping
4.00 " to 4.30 "	" " 15 "	"
4.30 " to 6.30 "	" " 10 "	"
6.40 "	" " "	Non Stop
6.47 "	" " "	Stopping
6.57 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.04 "	" " "	Stopping
7.13 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.20 "	" " "	Stopping
7.30 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.37 "	" " "	Stopping
7.47 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.54 "	" " "	Stopping
8.03 "	" " "	Non Stop
8.10 "	" " "	Stopping

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop- ping
9.30 " " 11.00 "	" " 10 "	"
11.15 " " 12.00 noon "	" " 15 "	"
12.00 noon " " 1.00 p.m. "	" " 10 "	Stop- ping
1.00 p.m. " " 2.30 "	" " 15 "	"
2.30 " " 3.30 "	" " 10 "	"
3.30 " " 6.30 "	" " 15 "	"
6.30 " " 6.40 "	" " 10 "	"
6.40 "	" " "	Non Stop
6.47 "	" " "	Stopping
6.57 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.04 "	" " "	Stopping
7.13 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.20 "	" " "	Stopping
7.30 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.37 "	" " "	Stopping
7.47 "	" " "	Non Stop
7.54 "	" " "	Stopping
8.03 "	" " "	Non Stop
8.10 "	" " "	Stopping

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1.15 " " 11.45 " " 15 " " 15 "

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon.....dep.	6.41	8.35	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.15	4.34	5.27
Yau Ma Tei.....dep.	6.51	8.45	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37
Shatin.....dep.	7.03	8.57	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.53	5.50
Taipo.....dep.	7.17	9.11	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03
Taipo Market.....dep.	7.22	9.16	9.57	11.08	12.39	1.56	5.12	6.07
Fanling.....dep.	7.33	9.27	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17
Sheung Shui.....dep.	7.38	9.32	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21
Shum Chai.....arr.	7.44	9.38	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chai.....dep.	7.22	8.06	8.28	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12
Sheung Shui.....dep.	7.29	8.13	8.34	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19
Fanling.....dep.	7.39	8.23	8.44	10.54	11.57	3.10	4.49	5.23
Taipo Market.....dep.	7.43	8.27	8.48	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33
Taipo.....dep.	7.47	8.31	8.52	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37
Shatin.....dep.	8.00	8.47	9.08	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50
Yau Ma Tei.....dep.	8.14	8.59	9.20	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02
Kowloon.....arr.	8.23	9.09	9.30	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling.....dep.	7.43	11.30	2.30	5.30
Shatin.....arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15

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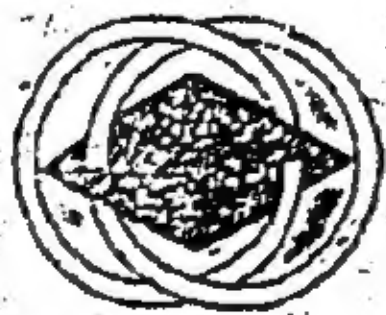
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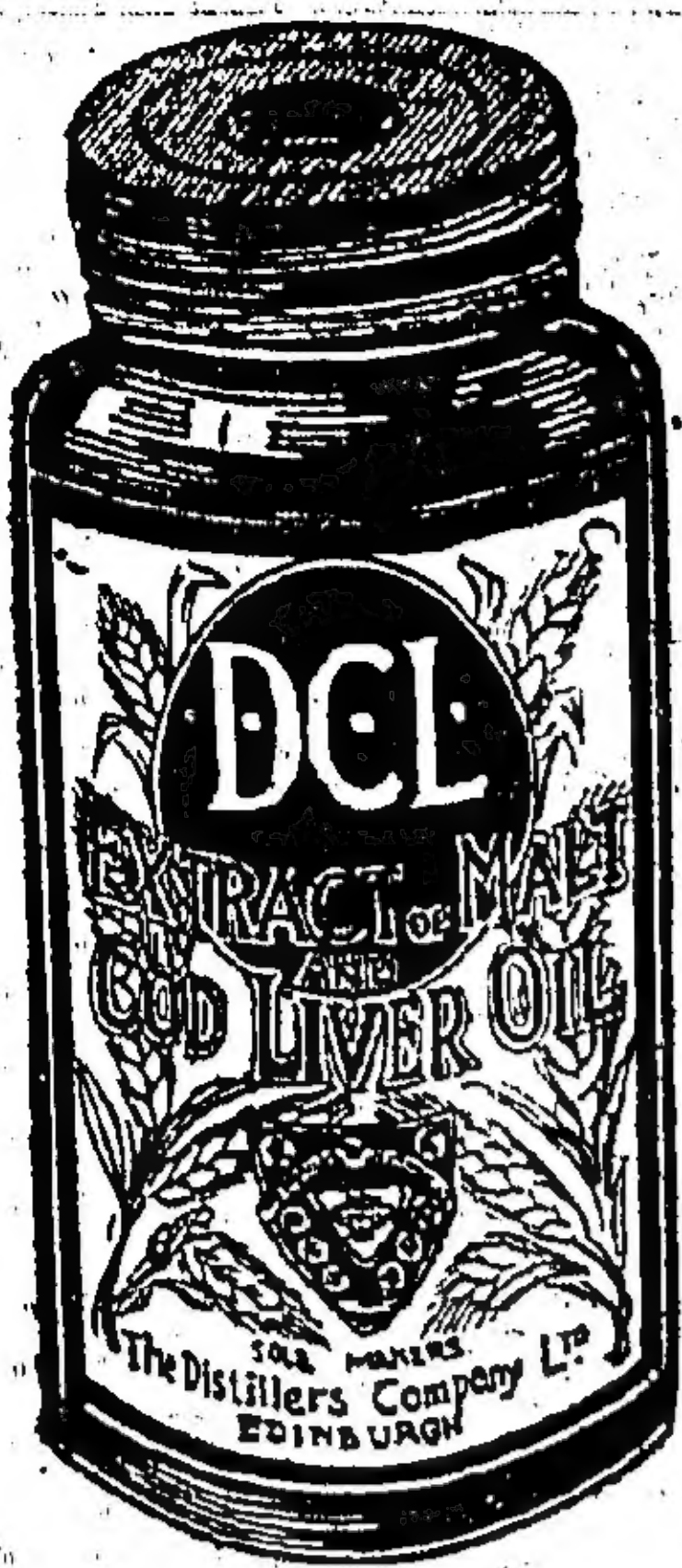
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SCOTTISH SPORT OXONIANS IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, December 19th.
Oxford University had not an equal share of the play in their match with Edinburgh University at the Union Field, Inverleith. Their opponents had the upper hand for the greater part of the contest, but the Oxonians made the most of the few scoring chances that went their way, and an enjoyable game ended all even. The Edinburgh team should have scored oftener than twice, and they should have prevented their opponents from getting over on a like number of occasions. When both the Oxford tries were got the Edinburgh defence was at fault, and both scores were obtained in simple style. Considering they had only seven of the fifteen on duty who beat the "Cantabs" they acquitted themselves well.

After looking like a beaten team at New Anniesland, Oxford University came away with a whirlwind burst midway through the second half, and ultimately defeated Glasgow Academicals by 2 goals and 1 try to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries. Oxford were, in a way, fortunate in winning, but the Academicals cannot be consoled with on their defeat, for they threw away several scoring chances. Only during the period of ascendancy did the Oxonians impress, and then the value of team play was demonstrated. Backs and forwards combined splendidly in sweeping raids on the Academical lines, and the Glasgow defence could not find a counter for these attacks. Lawton was the strategist in the Oxford ranks, and the initiator of nearly every dangerous move by the Dark Blues.

The Edinburgh Academicals proved no match for the Oxford University 15. The Academical forwards played a sturdy game against the opposing eight, and frequently made headway with loose rushes, but they were generally beaten for possession in the scrums, and the Academical backs were never in the game as an attacking force. The full back, R. L. Johnstone, did a lot of fine tackling, and but for that many more tries would have been scored by the Oxford backs, who seemed to find it no handicap that they had to play with a wet back and on a soft ground.

It was a good match between George Watson's and Daniel Stewart. That there is no love lost between them in the sporting sense is an open secret, but the contest was fought out, none the less, in the best possible spirit. It resolved itself early into a trial of strength between the Stewart forwards and the Watsonian backs, and although the former had easily the best of the exchanges, the Watsonian backs paved the way towards their side's success by the margin of 28 points to 7. Heriot's School F.P., although on equal terms with Edinburgh Institution F.P. at the interval, finished with characteristic vigour and won thoroughly seventeen points to seven.

As was generally expected, the Glasgow High School F.P. had no difficulty in beating the "old boys" of the Royal High School at Jock's Lodge. The home forwards offered their usual plucky resistance, but their backs were outpaced and outplayed, and Glasgow's bag of 33 points might easily have been increased.

Edinburgh Academicals defeated Wanderers by 12 to 8, and Hawick had much the best of it with Edinburgh University, 12 to 0.

All the sides in the Schools Championship for the first term have completed their cards. Loretto, unbeaten, head the list, Merchiston, Fettes, and Watson's are next in order with one defeat each.

If Loretto maintain the form shown hitherto they should finish at the top, but the position of runners-up is a problem to be decided after the Christmas vacation.

RANGERS SUPREME IN THE LEAGUE.

By defeating Raith Rovers at Kirkcaldy, the Rangers broke the Five Club's unbeaten home record, and at the same time materially strengthened their position as Scottish League leaders. One wonders if they will suffer defeat in this year's competition. Celtic and Airdrieonians maintained their positions as second and third on the table by defeating Motherwell and Queen's Park respectively. Queen's Park failed to reproduce the form they exhibited the previous week against Rangers, and were beaten by opponents who excelled them in all-round ability. The amateurs are now in great danger of relegation, as they are three points behind Ayr United and Hamilton Academicals, the clubs immediately above them. Elbow defeated Clydebank, Ayr were 2 to 0 better than Dundee, and Clyde beat Hamilton. All the other matches were drawn.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WAR LOSSES.

MR. WARREN ON OFFICIAL "EDITING."

Mr. W. R. Warren, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Newfoundland Club, at the Hotel Victoria, said that a Prime Minister's lot was not a happy one. The Chairman (Lord Morris) had referred to the fact that none of his colleagues at the Imperial Conference was present. "Well," said Mr. Warren, "I believe I am the survival of the fittest." (Laughter.)

"At the Imperial Conference," he continued, "one day the question of defence came up, and I stated that as far as the Navy was concerned, Newfoundland was prepared to do her part in the future, as she had done it in the past. I also said that Newfoundland in the war at sea had lost more men than all the other Dominions put together. That is a fact. Whoever edited the speech could not believe that. It was apparently absolutely beyond comprehension, so he put in the words 'according to population.' Well, I got mad. I tore out the speech, and refused to have it edited, but eventually I re-wrote it. I only quote the incident as an example of what people in England know about the Dominions and the Colonies." (Heard heart.)

BIBLE HISTORY IN LUXUR TOMB

The Times' special correspondent at Luxor says that with the removal of the roof sections of the outer shrine there stands revealed the inner wall, plentifully decorated with gilt, which covers the shrine.

A portion of the wall, which is stretched over a frame supported by beams running crosswise, collapsed owing to its own weight rather than that of the gilt rosettes, but at least half the top of the fabric, all of which had turned a dull brown colour, remains in position with the rosettes adhering.

As the central beam is higher than the outer corners of the frame the wall is arched in shape, giving it a remarkably bootlike appearance. Somehow the sight of this contrivance with its spangled design and gilded understructure, and underneath it the beautiful inner shrine with its precious contents, immediately turns the thoughts of a beholder towards the Bible.

In much this manner, one imagines, must the Ark of the Israelites have been sheltered when they rested in the wilderness. As a matter of fact there is, in many respects, a curious resemblance between the Tabernacle of the Covenant, described in Exodus, and the sepulchral shrines like those in Tutankhamen's Tomb. Obviously they were replicas of the shrines erected in those days for the prevailing deities in the Egyptian temples of Thebes.

It is conceivable that, as the Children of Israel had just emerged from their bondage in Egypt, these temple shrines, as representing something with which they were familiar, were taken as the basic model when the time came to design a place for the sanctity of their own deity. There still remains the very delicate operation of dismantling the outer shrine before any further step can be taken to penetrate the inner shrine and to elucidate the mystery which it conceals. Before any work was possible, supports had to be put in at each corner to hold up the sides of the shrine, which, it was feared, might otherwise collapse like a pack of cards during the work on the upper portion. This occupied the morning, and the afternoon was successfully removed after it had been wound round the central pole. The metal rosettes were picked off during the process in order to prevent damage to the fragile material. The wall will later be transferred to the laboratory.

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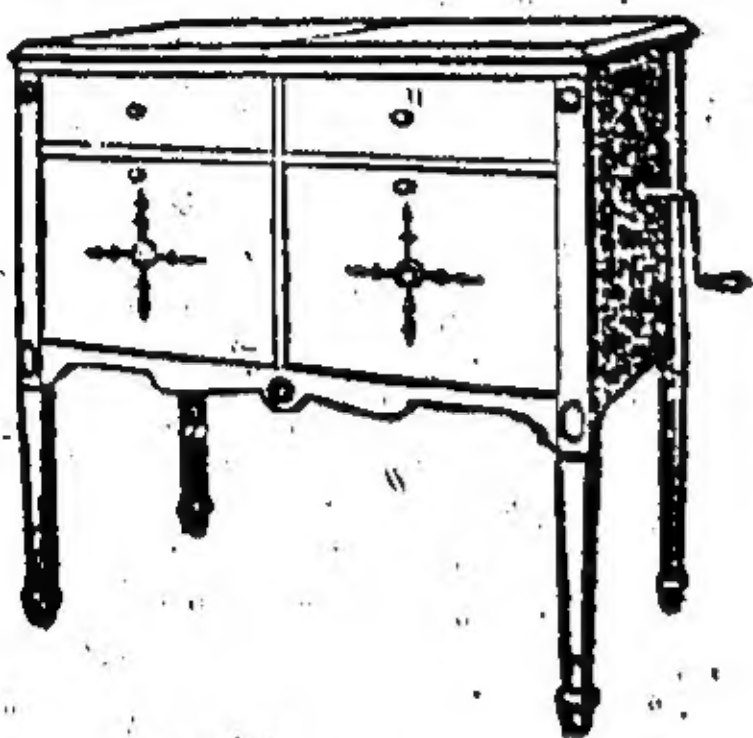
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DOCK HUMOUR.

MIRACLES URGED TO EXPLAIN CRIMES.

Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, the metropolitan magistrate, in his "Sidelights of London," brings to bear the human outlook of "the man behind the magistrate" on to the shady side of life, as seen in the dock. He tells two good stories of "miraculous" defences.

For some prisoners the dock has little terror though they are far from being habitual offenders, and there are exhibitions at times of rare bravery amounting almost to audacity. No place makes a larger demand on courage and self-possession. The raised platform in the centre of the court puts a man in the limelight, and the Press is there to proclaim his misdeeds and follies to the world.

There are little scenes of sorrow, and cries of despair ring across the court, but these are usually from the women-folk, who, in spite of laws, hold in great affection the prisoner in the dock. It is these occurrences that put courage to the test, and prisoners strive hard to hide their responding emotions.

Others can transmute the whole proceeding into an occasion for humour.

A prisoner appeared in the dock of a charge of stealing at the docks. As he was leaving one evening he was searched, and there was found on him an eight-ounce medicine bottle filled with whisky. He had been engaged in unloading a whisky cargo and he was arrested and charged. The evidence appeared conclusive, the more so inasmuch as he cross-examined none of the witnesses for the prosecution. He pleaded "Not guilty," but his defence was one that put a heavy strain on human credulity, and he did not hesitate to appeal to the miraculous. Here was his defence:—

THE MIRACULOUS.

As I was going home to my dinner I met my wife. She had been to the doctor for some medicine. As she had more shopping to do, she asked me to take the medicine home, and I put it in my pocket. I forgot to leave the bottle and went back to work. I hung up my coat on the ship that was discharging whisky; the medicine was in my pocket, and it was there when I got my coat to go home.

"I was stopped at the gate and the bottle was found in my pocket, but in some way the medicine had changed to whisky." He was reminded that there was only one, recorded authoritative case of such an occurrence, and it was usually regarded as a miracle. The prisoner was not in the least perturbed, and he propounded this question in reply: "If it happened once, why couldn't it happen twice?"

The answer was two months! Another defence involving the miraculous was put forward by a railway lorry man. He was charged with stealing two capons, the property of his employers, the railway company.

MAY BE.

The evidence of the prosecution was not challenged, and it appeared conclusive.

The prisoner was seen working about the nosebag at the back of his van and taking it to the footboard at the front. His movements gave rise to suspicion, and an inquisitive police officer searched the nosebag and found in it the two capons, the subject of the charge.

In the railway yard there were several crates of capons ready for delivery, and these crates were in the neighbourhood of the nosebag and the prisoner. The charge was indignantly denied, though the finding of the capons in the nosebag was admitted, and the only issue was how the capons got into the nosebag.

The prisoner put up this explanation: "There were some few oats in the nosebag; may be the birds smelt them!" The vanman forgot for the moment that dead birds neither smell nor eat oats, and it is unusual for dead birds to break open crates even in search of freedom.

TO SOLVE THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN FRANCE.

Lack of money and the high cost of building materials are two of the main reasons given for the continued scarcity of flats and houses, not only in Paris and the large cities, but in the country districts. For a long time many people have urged that serious efforts should be made to encourage building, and a host of suggestions have been made to this end. Prominence is given now to a bold scheme which André Payer, a Paris Deputy, has brought before the Chamber. His solution of the building and rent crisis is to induce landowners to build by making it possible to grant them advances at a reduced average rate of interest, and he puts forward an ingenious financial scheme which, he argues, would secure the results desired. The result of this reduction, together with the fiscal exemption voted by the Chamber, would, it is believed, limit the rent of houses to be erected to double the price of those which obtained before the war. In the case of new houses built at the present time, the rents are treble and quadruple those charged in 1914. Payer is confident that, if his scheme is carried out, it will be found that the new rent charged would serve as an average standard which in time would apply to all old houses. By building on an extensive scale the law of supply and demand would be re-established, the rent crisis would be remedied, and tenants and landlords would be brought back to the state of things which existed before 1914. This ambitious project, if realised, will be a big affair costing five milliard francs, the amount of the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the war of 1870, and will mean that building operations will go on all over the country for a period of ten years.

Tests are being made with a new type of tram staircase. It is so constructed that by means of a lever it can be turned round; the conductor can turn both the front and rear staircases to face the near side of the car.

SCIENCE AND WAR.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' TASK.

There was a large attendance at a luncheon given at Gatti's Restaurant by the Westminster branch of the League of Nations Union to the delegates to the General Council.

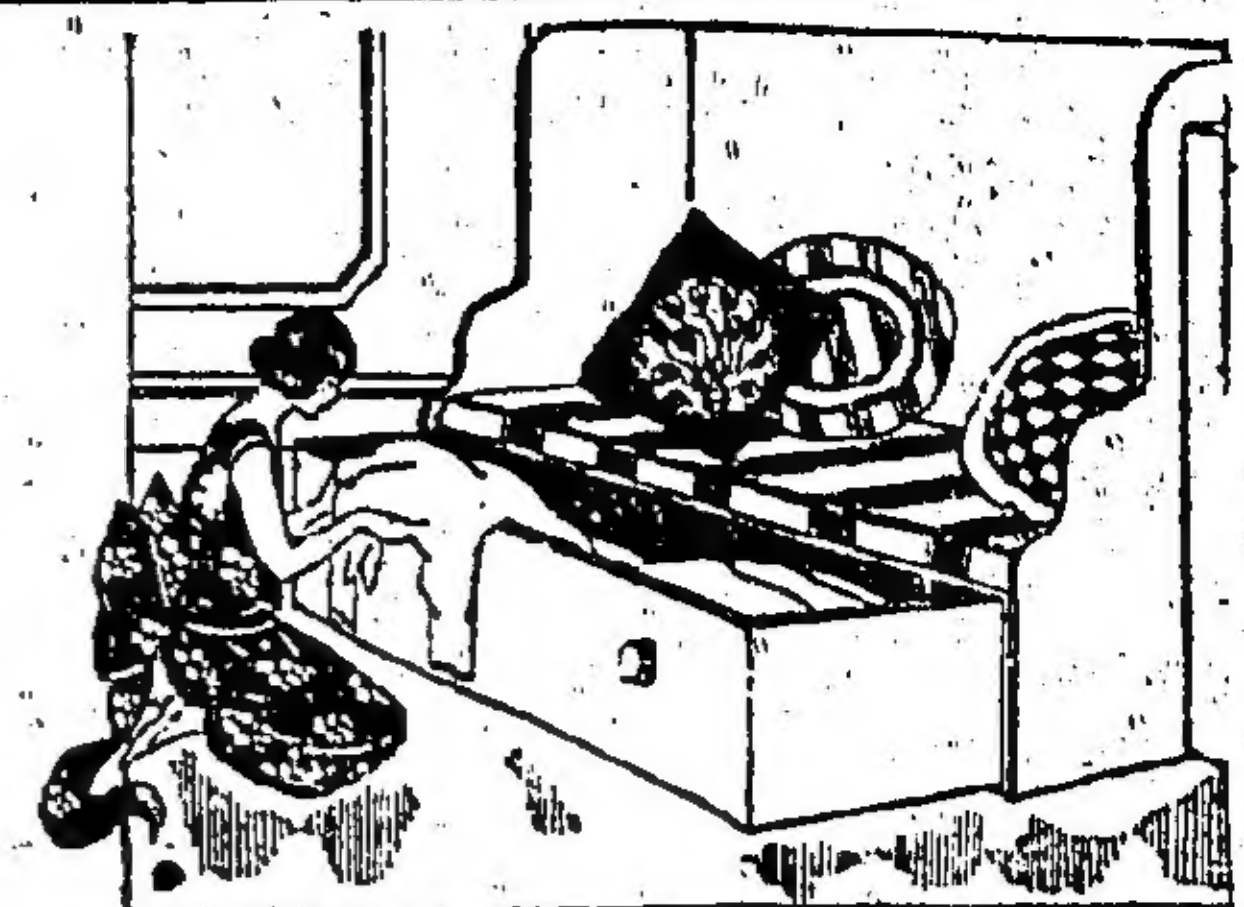
Lord Charnwood presided.

The Norwegian Minister said he knew of no other alternative to the League of Nations than competitive armaments and periodical wars. War was a horror and nothing else. It did produce fine qualities, but so also did destroying disaster, devastating fire, and plague. In modern times we knew the increasing degree of the cold-blooded application of scientific cruelty. In 1914, at his Legation, he was talking to an eminent scientist, the inventor of taking nitrate from the air, who said, "If you give me a few millions of sterling, I shall sit on Hampstead Heath and destroy Berlin." That gentleman had inventive genius; he was a man of fertile imagination; probably he was dreaming. But what was the dream in 1914 might be the brutal fact in 1940. Would it then be impossible to kill hundreds of thousands of the citizens of London, men, women, and children, by poisonous gases from a fleet of aeroplanes? That was wonderful and glorified war! Could the League of Nations prevent it? He thought they should work and talk continuously. The Prime Minister of Great Britain said in the House of Commons not long ago that but for the League of Nations there would have been probably war to-day. From the information he himself had been able to gather from various sources he was perfectly convinced that such a statement was correct. The League must go out and gather all the civilised nations in the mission of peace. What was the alternative? It was his conviction that if there were ever another war of some thing like the same dimensions as the last one it would commence with a refined cruelty much greater than that with which the last war finished, and whatever it would end with—nobody knew. He thought that European civilisation would scarcely survive.

VOTARIES OF THE MAILED FIST.

The Rev. Dr. Fleming said that two parties were attacking the League of Nations, and in regard to both the must be on their guard. The first was that of which the late Lord Chancellor in his Glasgow Rectorial address made himself the figurehead. It was composed of those who endeavoured to sweep aside all endeavour to introduce idealistic conceptions into the relationship of nations on the ground that it was sloppy folly, and who enrolled themselves under the banner of Nietzsche and the late Kaiser as votaries of the mailed fist, rattling sabre, and flashing armour. To Lord Birkenhead and the Duke of Northumberland—to whom for the purpose of this controversy the latter had constituted himself "Galloper"—(laughter)—to these two gentlemen the unanimous disapproval of the Christian Church in all its branches counted for nothing. He (the speaker) would venture to say that the disgust of all decent Christian people at the scornful and materialistic disregard of moral considerations in international affairs had no small influence in the recent defeat at the poll of a party which in the main, he was convinced, detested this heresy, but which was, nevertheless, regarded, in a political sense, as being identified with those propounders. He thought that in future elections it would ill beth any politician or party to go out of their way to malign the League of Nations or the idealism for which it stood. There were groups in Great Britain pledged to the diabolical plan of not only setting class against class here, but, in accordance with international conspiracy, in other countries throughout the world. To all such he could understand the League of Nations being thoroughly abhorrent, for it sought to quiet hatred, to compose disputes, and to bring rival interests into friendly conference.

Some idea of the work involved in a General Election may be gathered from the fact that 110 tons of posters, leaflets, booklets, and handbills have been issued from the Conservative headquarters. The Labour party have sent out 10,000,000 leaflets and many thousands of posters. Precise figures are not available in regard to the efforts of the Liberal party in this direction, but their posters and leaflets number millions.



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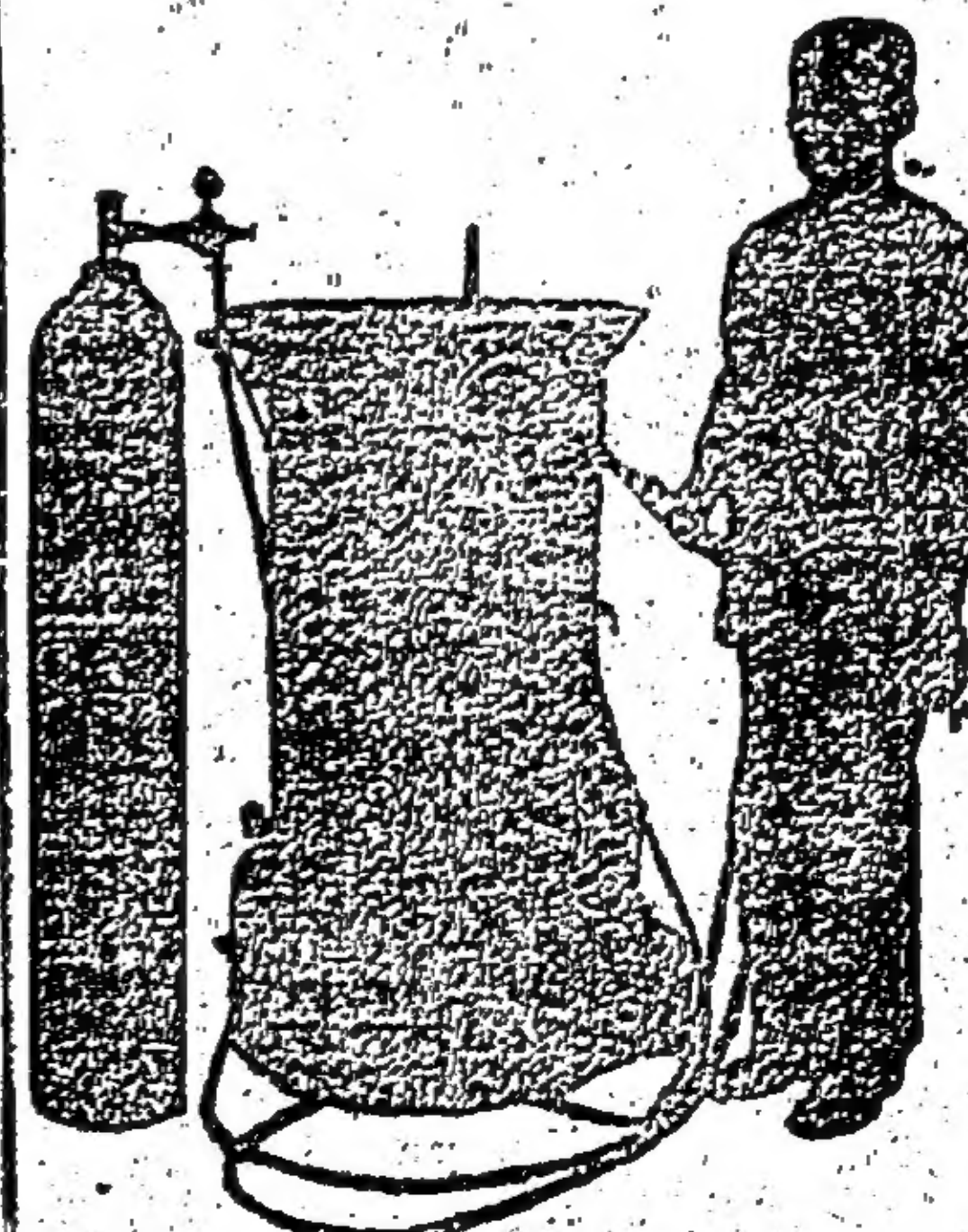
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Houbigant's En Beauté Face Cream
Hind's Honey & Almond Cream
Legrand's Secret Jelly & Rose Juvenile
Pond's Vanishing Cream
Vardley's Face Cream
Ven-Yun Toilet Cream
Stearns' Poreline Cream
Sullivan's Peckle Cream & Creme Shave

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LOANS FOR RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS REPORTED.

The North China Daily Mail (Tientsin) reports that Chinese interests have arranged a contract with Hollamby and Company for loans for the construction, under Sino-British auspices, of three railways as follows:—

From Chefoo to Weibien, \$4,000,000.
From Tangchow to Shihchiachwang, \$5,000,000.
From Tientsin to Chihfeng (in Mongolia), \$10,000,000.

The last-mentioned would not include Peking.

The security for these loans would be the rolling-stock, revenue and assets of the railways. It is stipulated that the management and Chief Accountant should be British.

Of the projected railways mentioned, the construction of the Chefoo-Weibien line is in the hands of a Chinese company at Chefoo. The Tangchow-Shihchiachwang railway would constitute an extension of the Taiyuanfu Railway and, forming a short cut between the central provinces and the sea, would be one of the most valuable railways in China. The Tientsin-Chihfeng railway would tap the Jehol District and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

These lines, if constructed, would greatly enhance the importance of Tientsin as the clearing-depot of North China, and if established on a basis of equality between the British and Chinese interests concerned would be in the same position as the Kailan corporation and Peking Syndicate, and practically impregnable.

CHINESE RAILWAY RETURNS

AMAZING DISCREPANCY BETWEEN OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND COLD FACTS.

With reference to the accounts which have been published regarding the operating revenues of the Peking and Hankow and Peking and Mukden Railways, the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) says information from reliable quarters points to an amazing discrepancy between the statements presumably given out officially regarding the 1923 revenues, and what has actually been collected. In the case of the Peking-Hankow, the gross receipts were returned at \$34,000,000 and though there is no means of actually checking this figure the effective receipts are believed to have been only forty per cent. of this total.

In the case of the Peking-Mukden Railway, since half the line is in the hands of the Fengtian authorities (it is a misnomer to call it such) but letting that pass) the revenue which has been returned at \$22,000,000 for the whole line is known to have been only \$12,000,000 effective for the Peking-Shanhaikwan section. This means, if the Board of Communications figures are correct, that the Shanhaikwan-Mukden section earned \$20,000,000 or nearly twice as much as the intra-mural section, which is impossible in view of the immense tonnage of coal hauled between Tongshan and Chiuwangtao. In these circumstances it would be well if the Chiao Tung Pu issued a clear statement; otherwise suspicion will attach to all its future returns.

Similarly in regard to the recent conference on railways and telegraphs, although the official statement was that the scandal surrounding the issue of railway passes to soldiers had been cleared up, in the last issue of *The Chinese Gazette* there appear printed in red, in honour of the New Year, the new regulations governing soldiers' passes. These state that soldiers' passes are of two classes, first the ordinary half-rate pass such as is issued to military in every country, and secondly free passes. Under the regulations, these passes are printed and issued by the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Communications having no control whatsoever over them. Therefore it can be accepted, that the so-called reform measures are meaningless and that millions of soldiers' passes will be continued on issue at the War Office and available for a long to friends who are able to influence the permanent officials of that board. Thus once more has it been proved that reform in China is impossible under existing circumstances.

The Peking and Shanhaikwan receipts of \$12,000,000 just covered the expenses of the intra-mural section while the \$20,000,000 received by the Shanhaikwan-Mukden section left a surplus of \$5,000,000 which is now held of the credit of the Manchurian Government in the bank of The Three Eastern Provinces.

CASTLE DISSOLVED BY SCOUTS

RESULT OF AN INDIAN EXPERIMENT.

At the village of Surul (Bengal) (says the *Journal of Education*) certain disciples of Rabindranath Tagore are conducting an educational experiment of some interest. The meetings are held in the garden, the afternoon devoted to associated crafts, such as dairying, tanning, weaving or poultry-keeping, and the evenings to literature, music, and the drama. The eyes of the pioneers are set on the problems of the village, and amongst the difficulties to be faced are enumerated modern malaria, and mental misdeeds. The school of twenty matriculated pupils feeds and funds for itself and pays its way. The aim of the new institution is to enable its pupils to earn a livelihood and to prepare them for the fullest possible life as citizens within a rural community.

The most amazing result is that by means of the Boy Scout Movement the system of caste, that has held its impious sway for centuries, is being broken down. Within half a mile of headquarters there are three villages with distinct types of customs and social organization—those of the Santali aborigines, of the democratic Mohammedan, and of the Hindu, with his rigid caste system. Yet Scout troops from these three villages now study, play, and eat together!

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE

THE FUTURE HOME: A FOREIGN-STYLE BUILDING.

After the wedding the Prince Regent and his consort are to live in the Akasaka Detached Palace for a time. The Imperial Household Department intends shortly to build a new structure for the Imperial couple in the garden of the Detached Palace at the widow of His Highness, who plans to reserve the Detached Palace for the use of Imperial foreign guests.

It is likely that the eastern garden of the Detached Palace will be chosen for the site, says the *Osaka Asahi*. The plan is for an up-to-date foreign-style building with corresponding interior decoration. The annexes are to be English-style cottages. The first and second floors, with a study, are to be used by the young Imperial couple. The new building and the existing Detached Palace are to be connected with corridors, official quarters for the chancellors and Court ladies being provided alongside the new structure.

The work may be somewhat delayed because of the present need for economy.

A BREAK WITH TRADITION.

The Imperial carriage, now under construction at Omi Railway works near Tokyo for the use of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako on the occasion of their visit to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on the 23rd inst., is estimated to cost ¥1,200,000. The work was started in November last but was somewhat delayed, the necessary materials having been destroyed in the earthquake disaster. On previous occasions, the Crown Prince and his consort have had separate carriages, but this time it has been specially arranged that His Highness shall ride with his bride. It is understood that this is due to the Prince Regent's desire for economy.—*Japan Chronicle*.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

SEA BOTTOM DROPS 1500 FEET.

If the undersea changes in the earth's surface produced by the great earthquake were visible on the surface they would be the marvel of our time, says the *Japan Chronicle*. According to a report from naval survey ships, the sea bed at one point 5,000 metres north of Okinoshima subsided 250 fathoms—1,519 feet. Whether this is simply a deep crack or a subsidence of a considerable area is not stated, but in some parts as much as 50 acres has dropped to a great depth, while in other places the sea bottom has risen to the height that would make a considerable hill. An upheaval from 25 to 113 fathoms was discerned in the centre of Sagami Bay. The middle region between Ohima, Hama-shima, and Okinoshima dropped from 9 to 50 fathoms.

Several minor changes in the land levels are also recorded in the reports sent to the Kure naval station from the Yamato, Koshu, Matsuy, and Musashi stations. The special service ships engaged in surveying the land levels and sea bed found that Yokosuka was elevated by 2 feet, Uraga 20 inches, Katsuki 42 inches, Misaki 5 feet, Kanakura from 1 to 8 feet, Enoshima 2 feet, and Manazuru-saki 3 feet. Atami, Shin-inetori and Shimoda subsided 1 foot. The eastern coast of the Izu peninsula dropped by 15 inches on the average. Nojima Point on Boso peninsula rose 5 feet, Sunosaki 4 feet, Tateyama from 4 to 5 feet, Utsushima 4 feet, and Minato 2 feet. The Mura peninsula was elevated about 4 feet, and the western coast of the Boso peninsula 5 feet.

NAVAL GUN RANGES:

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUPERIORITY.

New York, December 10th. In the course of his report, the Secretary of the U.S.A. Navy says:—

An appropriation of \$9,500,000 was made by Congress for the purpose of increasing the elevation of the turret guns of thirteen of the Treaty battleships of the American Navy. Quite unintentionally the impression given to Congress was that the disparity between the ranges of these thirteen ships, and the twenty ships of the British Navy was overwhelmingly in favour of the British. As a matter of fact there is a serious difference in the ranges at which the two fleets can engage, but not as great as the impression given to Congress. It is quite obvious that in a fleet action all vessels of a fleet cannot be firing upon the enemy until the enemy is under fire by the ship of shortest range. In such a fleet action we should have seven ships that can fire slightly over 20,000 yards, whereas the ships of shortest range in the British Fleet, according to the British naval writer, Mr. Bywater, can fire 23,800 yards, making a difference of practically two miles. In other words, if the British remained at a range just equal to their shortest-range ships, the fire of over a third of our ships could not reach them. This would automatically reduce the size of our fleet by one-third. In view of the fact that Congress was not full and correctly informed when appropriating for the increased elevation of our turret guns, this Department decided not to use the money until Congress had an opportunity to express its will in the coming session.—*Central News*.

Mr. George Miller, an African merchant, left estate of the gross value of £219,011. Dates and this valuation amount to about £225,000. This is the third Treasury windfall within a week, the total value on the three estates amounting to £2,534,000.

THE BEGGARS OF CANTON. PROMISCUOUS ALMSGIVING CONDEMNED.

The Canton Gazette says:—

"The poor we always have us" is a saying that can very fitfully be applied to Canton. A stranger to our City wonders whence we obtain so many blind beggars. There is hardly a street in Canton that is not frequented by blind beggars during the day. But if it is not a blind beggar, then it is a lame and sickly one, or an aged one, or one having the care of a little helpless baby or an aged woman. The mournful voices and the long-drawn out sighs they lift up unceasingly show how many winters they have been practising the same. They are certainly in striking contrast to the ringing happy notes they strike up as they wend their ways together to their abodes in the evening. As if Canton has not had sufficient, every winter northern beggars, mostly women and children in rags, fill the busy thorough fares of Canton.

Thus it is clear that Canton is the happy "hunting ground" of the beggars from the neighbouring cities and villages as well as from the outlying provinces. The generosity of the Cantonese makes our City a centre of attraction to them, and women and children have come from long distances on foot to get here, for the returns quite justify the long and tedious journey.

We would be the last people on earth to oppose charity but we must declare that the sort of promiscuous almsgiving as practised in Canton is a fallacious act. It neither benefits the giver nor the receiver. There are so many objectionable features in this whole question of beggars in Canton that we feel some drastic remedies ought no longer be left unprovided for. We enumerate a few of these objectionable features below:

1. Little helpless innocent babies cruelly exposed to inclement weather and trying circumstances.
2. Young children made to beg when they ought to be at play, at school or at work that is suitable for them.
3. Old men and women dragging about the streets who ought to be in the asylum for the aged.
4. Blind people knocking from door to door who ought to be in the Home for the Blind.
5. Diseased beggars who should have been segregated and taken care of in a hospital or sanitarium rather than be allowed to contaminate others with the disease.

6. Professional beggars too lazy to work who should be arrested and made to work.

These objectionable features can be remedied if we tackle the job in a robust and determined manner. Nanking has already done so. That city has cleaned up all the beggars and cared for them in a well-regulated manner. Provisions are made for the care of those who are unable to work by reason of serious defects. Those who can be made to do work like making shoes, etc. Professional beggars are arrested and duly punished. When the authorities are ready to sweep the city clear of all beggars they will find that the task is not so stupendous as at first imagined. For fear of arrest many who can work will quickly abandon their beggar's trade. The defectives can be easily taken care of by setting aside a big portion of land beyond the city limits. The necessary funds for the care of these can be easily met by the public of Canton and the sum would be considerably less than the aggregate of the loose giving. If necessary the public of Canton would cheerfully give a cent each to the maintenance and support of these unfortunate ones.

If the above suggestion is carried out with the co-operation of the police, Canton will be free of the nerve-racking wails, the street solicitations, the gruesome sights of the diseased and the painful feeling at the sight of half-clad innocent babies struggling against inclement weather and rough handling.

Such a suppression will soon be made known to prospective beggars from outlying regions, and they will less likely be tempted to make the hazardous trip to Canton with the prospect of being arrested at the destination.

THE RICE STRIKE AT CANTON.

NO MOLESTATION OF COOLIES UNLOADING RICE.

On receiving an order from the Government the strikers withdrew their pickets, and ships can now unload their cargoes of rice, the *Canton Gazette* says. A ship belonging to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, arrived on Tuesday from Annam with 200 bags of rice. Coolies went aboard and unloaded the cargo without molestation.

PRINCE AND SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales was elected an honorary member, on the motion of the Grand Master, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. It was announced that his Royal Highness hoped to be present at a meeting of the Grand Lodge during next year. The Earl of Elgin was again installed Grand Master by Past Grand Master R. G. Gordon Gilmore. The Earl of Stair and Lord Blythwood were appointed Depute and Substitute Grand Masters respectively.

SPORT

CRICKET.

ROYAL NAVY & THE ARMY.

The Army defeated the Royal Navy at cricket yesterday on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground by eight runs. The scoring on both sides was low. The Navy going in first scored 77 to which the Army replied with 83. The outstanding score of the match was 42 by Q.M.S. Stripp. The bowling on both sides was good.

Scores:—

ROYAL NAVY.

Lieut.-Cdr. Jotham, c Walker, b Jacobs	0
Mid. Evans, run out	13
Lieut. Sharpe, c Stripp, b Rough	12
Lieut. D'Arcy Evans, b Jacobs	2
Inst.-Lt. Ableton, lb.w. Jacobs	5
Res. Father Purcell, c Stripp, b Walker	14
Pay-Lieut. Hargreaves, b Rowe	19
Sub-Lieut. Wallis, b Walker	2
Lieut. Resant, c and b Rowe	0
Surg.-Lieut. Pomfret, not out	0
Lieut. Gould, c and b Walker	0
Extras	9
Total	77

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rough	9	1	21	1
Jacobs	13	0	30	3
Walker	8	5	13	3
Rowe	3	2	5	2

ARMY.

Capt. Kent, c Jotham, b Hargreaves	3
Lieut. Armstrong, c and b Hargreaves	0
Capt. Dods, b Hargreaves	5
Q.M.S. Fritz, b Hargreaves	7
Lieut. Alfsee, c Wallis, b Hargreaves	10
Major Hattenley-Smith, c Jotham, b Hargreaves	9
Capt. Walker, b Pomfret	0
Q.M.S. Stripp, b Mid. Evans	42
Major Rowe, c Resant, b Pomfret	0
Major-Ghr. Rough, not out	2
Q.M.S. Jacobs, b Mid. Evans	0
Extras	7
Total	85

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hargreaves	12	4	33	6
Pomfret	16	7	23	2
Resant	3	1	6	0
Gould	1	0	2	0
Evans	6.1	1	15	2

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

In this League match at Kowloon on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. the home team will be composed of H. Overy (capt.), A. O. Brown, E. J. Edwards, W. L. Weaver, R. Peckham, A. R. F. Raven, F. W. Howell, D. S. Green, A. J. Kew, R. Savage and O. B. Raven.

C.S.C.C. 1st XI. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club on the Civil Service ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, January 26th:—A. E. Wood (captain), G. R. Sayer, R. E. O. Bird, E. B. Reed, A. R. Sutherland, F. J. Ling, B. D. Evans, F. H. Holdman, F. Baker, J. H. B. Dhill and R. C. Wicheil.

TAIKOO NOMADS C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

On the C.C.C. ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. Taikoo Nomads team—G. Gerrard, T. Grimes (capt.), A. Hamilton, S. Hope, D. Macintosh, G. McLeod, D. McNeillie, G. Milne, E. Moore, C. Summers and T. Young. Reserve: S. Amery.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL COMPETITION AT FANLING.

The Bogey Pool competition, played at Fanling on January 19th, 20th and 21st, was won by A. Ritchie, 1 up.

FIGHTING MALARIA.

POISON GAS METHODS IN YUGO-SLAVIA.

Belgrade has just been visited by two representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation, Messrs. Russell and Kahn, who, en route for Constantinople, spent three days there inspecting health institutions. The most interesting department visited is the Laboratory for Research into Tropical Diseases, founded by the Yugoslav Ministry of Health, but organized and conducted by a small group of Russian specialists, among whom may be mentioned the bacteriologist, Professor Djoukovsky, the chemist, Professor Turek, and Doctor Michel.

The Laboratory proposes the extermination of the mosquito larva during the incubation period by covering the water breeding-ground with a thin layer of poison-gas. Experiment has shown that this kills the larva within three minutes, while the small quantity of gas necessary proves dangerous neither through diffusion into the air nor absorption by the water. The method is also applicable to rice (rice is cultivated in Southern Serbia), and could also be satisfactorily employed by a Government in a general anti-malaria campaign.

A Calcutta firm have a letter, dated November 27th, 1923, received by one of their clients in respect of a letter posted to Germany: "Just for order's sake I like to inform you that your letter was insufficiently stamped and I have had to pay 60 milliard marks surcharge."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[MAJORS HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. WILLIAM REES-DAVIES).]

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

CHINESE FAMILY BRUTALLY
ASSAULTED.

SMART POLICEMAN COMMENTED.

The story of a brutal assault on a family of three residing at 164, Temple Street, Yau-mat, was related before the Chief Justice yesterday morning. The man arraigned for the crime was Wong Ying, a Chinese, and the injured persons were Wat Sui Sang, Cheung Ho (his wife), and Wat Yuk Ngo (his daughter). The affair occurred on November 22nd last.

Prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Dyer Ball (for the Crown) said that a little after midnight of the day in question, Wat was sitting smoking, his wife and daughter having retired. Prisoner came to the house and said he had been refused admittance to a seamen's boarding establishment opposite. He asked for sleeping room. Wat replied that he was a family man and did not like the idea of prisoner sleeping there. The latter thereupon asked for some opium. This was given him, and the pair sat down and smoked. Wat became drowsy and fell asleep. After a while he woke up, and felt that something had happened. He tried to rise and call his wife, but could not. Prisoner was standing over him with an axe in his hand. Wat then realised that he had already been attacked, and, making an effort, ran out on to the verandah, crying "help." Prisoner pushed him over a balcony, and he managed to fall on a scaffold and climb up again. Prisoner again pushed him, and he fell into the street. Wong Ying was later arrested in Shanghai Street.

At this point Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that it was distinctly fine detective work on the part of Wong Lau that led to the arrest of prisoner.

There was no direct evidence, continued Counsel, as to how the wife and daughter were attacked, but prisoner had admitted assaulting them. The axe was found on the stairs of the house.

Medical evidence showed that Wat had a bad wound on the head and jaw. He was in hospital nearly a month, and would suffer from the effects of the assault for the rest of his life. The wife was permanently disfigured, and the girl had a fractured jaw.

Theft, suggested Counsel, was the probable motive. Wat had \$500 in a box on the verandah, and as prisoner had been to the house on two previous occasions, he may have known the money was there.

Prisoner declined to make any statement.

In passing sentence, the Chief Justice said that prisoner had pleaded guilty to a serious offence. He was exceedingly lucky he was not in the dock on a charge of murder. Prisoner was a very desperate character, and His Lordship said he had no intention of allowing such a man to be loose again in Society either here or elsewhere. Prisoner would be imprisoned for the term of his natural life.

The Chief Justice then called the Chinese constable who was responsible for the arrest of prisoner. His Lordship said, "The Assistant Attorney-General has drawn my attention to your excellent work which you did in regard of this case. It appears it was owing to your work, your securing this man, that he has been brought to justice. I am very glad that the police have the services of a man of your character. I shall report to the Police Authority the expression of opinion that you have rightly earned some distinction in respect of your service."

18 MONTHS FOR POCKET-
PICKING.

A CONFIRMED THIEF.

A Chinese named Leung Cheung pleaded guilty to stealing a purse, and \$3.40 on December 30th.

Mr. Dyer Ball, for the prosecution, said it was case of pocket picking. Two men were looking at some Japanese workmen when the prisoner put his hand in the pocket of one and took out his purse. The man felt it and turned round. Prisoner ran away but was obstructed by the crowd and was caught by a district watchman. He had been sent to the Sessions because he had been convicted five times for similar offences.

The Chief Justice said prisoner seemed to have made up his mind to spend his life in prison. An interval from 1918 he had been stealing and living by crime instead of trying to get an honest livelihood. In this particular case there was no violence, and he would take that into consideration.

Sentence of 18 months with hard labour was passed.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. JUSTICE COMPTON).]STIFF SENTENCES FOR THREE
ARMED ROBBERS.

THEFT OF WOMAN'S JEWELLERY.

Three Chinese who entered a woman's room, threatened her with a dagger, bound and gagged her, and then stole her jewellery, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and the "cat," yesterday.

Chung Hung, M. Wo, and Wong Fu were tried for robbery; the first named also for the unlawful possession of a dagger and the last named for being in unlawful possession of a pistol and six rounds of ammunition.

The indictments arose out of an armed robbery which was committed at No. 2, Tsing Kai Lane, Wanchai, on December 7th, 1923, when various personal articles (including a pair of bangles, a pair of bracelets, ear-rings, keys, a whistle, etc.) were stolen from Lai I Mui; a pair of bangles was also alleged to have been taken from Cheung Kam Sim.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty to the two counts against him; the second, and third pleaded not guilty to the first count; and the third prisoner pleaded not guilty to the third count.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) who prosecuted, said that the occupants of the first floor were having a meal when four men entered. The first prisoner seized Lai I Mui. He was armed with a dagger, and forced open certain boxes. The second prisoner seized the woman, pointed a dagger at her and took the jewellery mentioned above. Lai I Mui's little daughter had a pair of bangles taken from her. Lai I Mui was then gagged with a small wine cup and a piece of rag tied over her mouth. She was also tied by the hands. The woman became so frightened that she attempted to jump from the window.

A little girl who was on the same floor saw the strange men there, continued the Crown Solicitor, and called out to a Chinese policeman. A hue-and-cry was raised, and the men bolted, taking with them the jewellery. One (the first prisoner) ran downstairs and was immediately captured; the other three made for the roof. The second prisoner climbed on to the roof of the adjoining Wanchai Market, jumped down, was chased, and caught. The third prisoner dropped from the roof of No. 2, Tsing Kai Lane and was also captured.

Inspector Lane, in charge of the Police Arms Register, gave evidence to the effect that the third prisoner possessed no licence for the automatic pistol (or for any other fire-arm) which was found on him.

Lai I Mui, who said she was the wife of a fishmonger, gave evidence in support of the story for the prosecution.

Prisoners were found guilty on all counts. His Lordship sentenced each to ten years with hard labour and 10 strokes of the "cat" on the first count; prisoner No. 1 to five years with hard labour on the second count (sentences to run concurrently); and prisoner No. 3 to five years with hard labour on the third count (sentences to run concurrently).

LOST ARMS COME TO LIGHT.
WHAT CONSTITUTES "POSSESSION"?

Five Chinese—four men and a woman—were tried for being in illegal possession of arms (2 revolvers, 1 pistol, 1 spare magazine and 22 rounds of ammunition) on November 12th last.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty. Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. Campbell Prosser appeared for the second and third prisoners.

The Crown Solicitor, in outlining the case, said that on the morning of November 12th, Police Inspectors Appleton and Lane, with two watchmen, armed with a warrant, went to the ground floor of 22, Po Tuk Street. The police entered the first cubicle, where the four male prisoners were sitting around a table having a meal. The woman lived at the cubicle, being the kept woman of the first male prisoner, but was not inside at the time of the raid. She entered later, produced keys, and assisted the police in their search. In the cubicle there was a blackwood settee, on which was a stool, and under the stool was a bag, covered by a cloth, in which were found the arms mentioned. The revolvers, pistol and spare magazine were all loaded.

The case for the prosecution, Mr. Holmes proceeded to say, was not that any one of the prisoners had the arms with them. It was for the jury to draw the inference that the arms were in the joint possession of all or some of the prisoners.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FEROCIOUS TIGER
ASSOCIATION.

A BEEFY STORY.

At four o'clock in the morning of any day in the week the Chinese butchers of the City are unusually busy. At the Central Market they will be found splitting up carcasses and weighing out beef in large quantities to butchers in a small way of business. One day during November last about 30 to 40 lbs. of rich red beef was handed over to a youth by the foks of the Tung Cheung butcher's stall. The youth was well known to the foks of the stall and had taken delivery of quantities of beef on other mornings, but on this particular morning, it is alleged, he did not wait for it to be weighed and checked out but made off with a load. Yesterday he stood charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's, with the larceny of the beef and with the more serious charge of demanding \$2,000 with menaces.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. McCallum represented the defendant.

In the course of Mr. Webster's opening remarks he said that two days after the alleged theft the master of the butcher's stall met the defendant in Queen's Road Central. He was with several others. The complainant asked the defendant why he had stolen the beef, whereupon the defendant threatened to stab the complainant unless he paid a sum of money as compensation for what he had said. About a week later they met again and the defendant again demanded money, describing the complainant's manner as overbearing. On the 13th of the present month the complainant received a letter. The letter contained a demand for \$2,000, payment to be made to a man who would be distinguished by an ivory cigarette holder which he would have in his mouth. To further aid recognition the man would carry a white silk handkerchief in his hand and he would be found at the Fung Wong Tai at Kowloon. If the complainant did not pay the sum demanded he would be treated, if at a distance, with a revolver, and if close to, with a dagger. The letter was sent by the "Ferocious Tiger Association."

After evidence had been taken for the prosecution the case was remanded.

Sub-Inspector Lane gave evidence as to visiting the cubicle on the occasion. He possessed a warrant to search for stolen goods. Nothing but the arms was found in the room. One of the revolvers and the spare magazine bore police numbers belonging to licensed arms originally sanctioned for use on the s.s. *Chang On*, which was sunk on August 8th last in the typhoon.

Mr. Prosser argued that he had no care to answer in regard to the second and third prisoners. If the prosecution could not prove that either man was a tenant, or owner, or even a frequent visitor, the prosecution had not gone far enough to secure the conviction of these two.

The Crown Solicitor contended that prisoners 2 and 3 had something to do with the premises at the time the arms were found.

In reply to the Foreman of the Jury, the Crown Solicitor said there was nothing to show that any of the prisoners were at any time connected with the company owning the steamship which was sunk.

The Chief Clerk of the Sun Company gave evidence as to the characters of the second and third prisoners. Both had been employees of the Company, one for over three years and the other over four years. They had proved fairly satisfactory workers, except that one of them had been pressing for leave. The two men should sleep in the firm's hostel. They were both absent without leave on November 12th.

His Lordship in summing up, said that possession meant possession, and possession had to be brought home. It was his duty rather to warn the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty" against prisoners 2, 3 and 4 (the last named a fish seller in his employment of the first prisoner). If the jury could not fix the possession on any one, they must find all prisoners "not guilty." Prisoners 1 and 5 were apparently the master and mistress of the place, and anything found there was obviously in their possession and control.

The jury (Messrs. H. H. Taylor, A. T. Stubbs, H. S. Komor, T. So, F. C. Goodman, F. N. Franco, and Hong Ho Cheung) after retiring, returned a verdict of "guilty" against the first prisoner and "not guilty" against the other four "owing to insufficient evidence."

His Honour sentenced the first prisoner to five years with hard labour. The others were discharged.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.
AMERICAN SAILOR FINED.

A PROTEST TO THE BENCH.

A case which was described by Mr. D. McCallum as "a cowardly assault" and by the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) as an "aggravated assault" was heard at the Magistrate's, yesterday. The defendant in the case was an American sailor, named Arthur MacKenzie, a third-class torpedo man of the U.S.S. *Perry*, who was charged with assaulting a Chinese school boy, named Kang Yuen Wa, outside No. 58, Praya East, on the 20th inst.

Mr. D. McCallum prosecuted and the Captain of the U.S.S. *Perry* occupied a seat on the Bench.

According to Mr. McCallum's opening statement for the prosecution, the defendant, with six or seven other American sailors, was walking along the Praya between 4.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. When opposite No. 58, which is close to Amoy Street, the defendant picked up a small puppy from outside No. 58 and walked away with it. The complainant asked for it to be returned. Defendant refused to give it up and when the school boy tried to take it away from him he very cowardly assaulted him. "I think," added Mr. McCallum, "when your Worship sees the complainant and compares him with the defendant and sees what a strapping fellow the American sailor is, you will best realise the nature of the assault."

Continuing, Mr. McCallum said the complainant was rendered unconscious by the assault and, amongst other things, he lost four teeth.

The complainant, in the course of his evidence, said that when he tried to take the puppy away, the defendant hit him a good many blows until he became stunned, and knew nothing further until the sailor was arrested.

According to Inspector Cockle, who appeared on behalf of the police, the complainant had to be removed to hospital by ambulance and the doctor's certificate showed that he was suffering from an injured jaw and that he was unable to speak for some time.

After a consultation with the Captain of the ship the Magistrate asked the complainant in the box how long it was before he went after the defendant after he had picked up the puppy. The reply was: "Immediately afterwards."

Mr. McCallum: I must object, your Worship, to the Officer sitting at your side, suggesting questions.

The Magistrate: That is only reasonable.

Mr. McCallum: As long as your Worship records my objection, it is all right, but I would like to point out that the Officer is very greatly interested in the case and can only know the case from the defendant's point-of-view. In the interests of justice I do not think he should ask questions sitting where he is.

The Magistrate thought that what passed between the Officer sitting at the Bench and himself was a matter of privilege.

Several witnesses were then called bearing out the complainant's story. A Chinese detective said that when he went up to the defendant he adopted a fighting attitude, and it was only when he lifted up the flap of his coat and showed his revolver that the defendant tried to walk away. The detective produced his police card and the defendant went quietly with him to the station.

The defendant's statement, which was supported by the evidence of two American sailors, was to the effect that the Chinese came out of the doorway and "grabbed hold of his left eye." Naturally, he defended himself and knocked the complainant unconscious.

Mr. McCallum described the defendant's version of the occurrence as absurd, and remarked on the extraordinarily casual way which the sailors appeared to treat it. The defendant had come into Court without the slightest suggestion of sorrow.

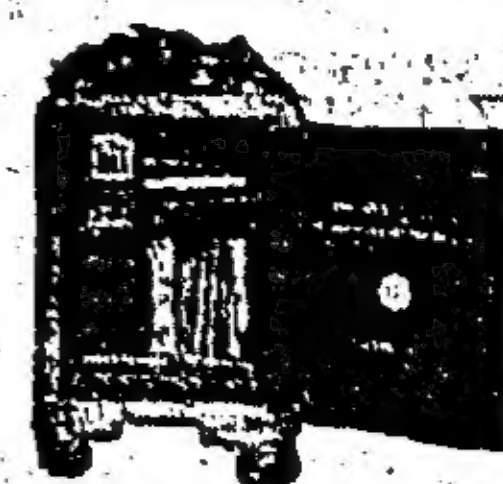
The Magistrate found the case proved and imposed a fine of \$50 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

RIVER STEAMER 'AGROUND.'
ON A BANK IN THE WEST RIVER.

The Harbour Department has been informed that the s.s. *Hoi Sang* has been sunk near Kongmoon. She lies near the Sunning Railway Company's wharf at Kongmoon, and according to the Harbour Master of Kongmoon, two red lights are exhibited on the vessel from sunset to sunrise and a red flag is shown during the day.

The vessel, it appears, went aground and water leaked into her lower hold. Workmen are being sent from Hongkong with a view to taking the vessel off the bank. It is anticipated that the task will not be a difficult one as the vessel has only been slightly damaged.

The *Hoi Sang* is a wooden steamer of 500 tons. She is owned by the Wo Fat Steamship Company and commanded by Capt. A. Fernandez. She left Hongkong on her usual trip on Wednesday last.

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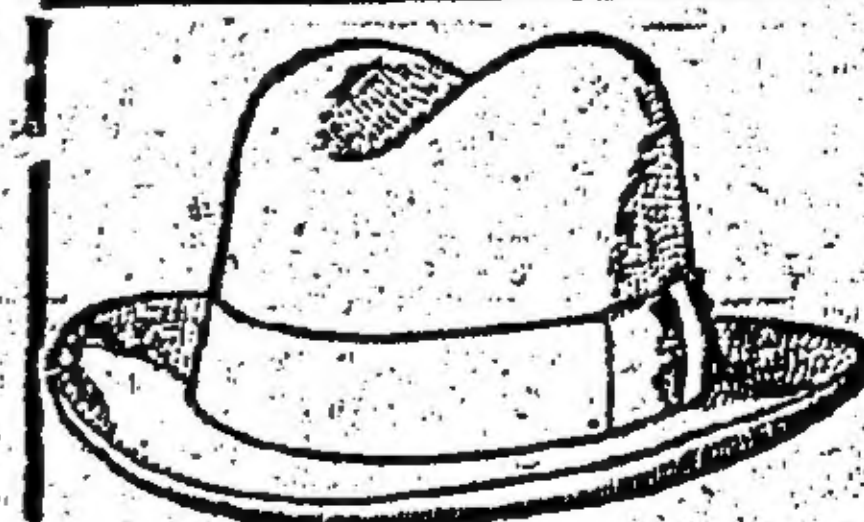
COLUMBIA RECORDS

2574	ANNIE LAURIE...Gange, Baritone	787	PM A ROVER...Allin, Bass
	O THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING		THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH
2585	QUEEN OF THE EARTH	2584	THE FLIGHT OF AGES
	A BANJO SONG...		THE RIVER OF YEARS
2593	TOMMY LAD...Allin, Bass	2592	O RESTIN TEH LORD
	KING CHARLES		GOD SHALL WEEP AWAY ALL TEARS

\$1.60 EACH

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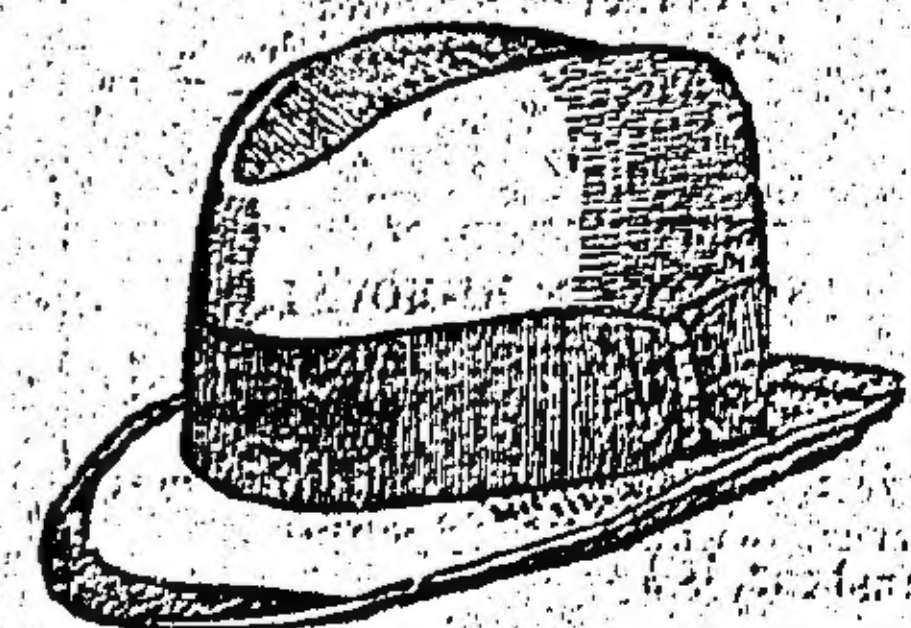


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All FUR HATS from \$10.50.

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HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE Undersigned is not responsible for any Debts contracted by any of his Sons.

HO KONG TONG.

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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Howkone, Club Avenue, on MONDAY, the 29th FEBRUARY, 1924, at 5 P.M. for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th January, 1924.

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

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ST ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE

THE Dinner List is Closed and Guests are invited to mark their Names on the Table Plan which may now be seen at the Howkone Hotel.

D. K. BLAIR, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1924. [241]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 57744 dated Hongkong 12th May, 1911, for 10 Shares numbered 84249/84258 inclusive and Certificate Provisional No. 57729 dated Hongkong 30th of February, 1923, for 3 Shares of this Bank numbered 128917/128919 inclusive, both registered in the Name of Mrs. ESTHER FANNY SELBY have been Destroyed by Fire, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1924, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates No. 57744 and Provisional No. 57729 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

[240]

THE ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following further Subscriptions to the above Fund have been duly received with thanks:

Per Mr. Robert Ho Tung	...	\$2,500.00
Mr. Chan Chak Ling	...	1,500.00
Mr. Lau Y. Fong	...	300.00
Mr. Li Po Kwai	...	1,000.00
Per Mrs. J. R. Taylor	...	1,000.00
Mrs. T. T. Ching	...	10.00
Miss Shelia Kinghorn	...	50.00
Per Mrs. Wong Kit King	...	10.00
Mr. C. S. Lam	...	2.00
Mr. Tong Sik Ling	...	2.00
Per Mrs. Wong Oi Chan	...	2.00
Mr. L. Y. Tong	...	1.00
Mr. Wong Wan Shang	...	1.00
Miss Li Ngan Oi	...	1.00
Miss Chin Sok In	...	1.00
Mr. Heung Kan Chi	...	2.00
Mr. Fan Ho Chien	...	2.00

\$ 5,278.00

Amount acknowledged ... \$79,193.85

Total ... \$84,471.85

HO WING, Acting Hon. Treasurer.

St. Stephen's Girls' College Building Fund.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1924. [241]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves & Godowns Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th February, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1924. [239]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 44, Des Voeux Road, on FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1924, at 10 O'CLOCK Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on Saturday, 18th January, to Friday, 1st February, 1924, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1924. [179]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 14, CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th FEBRUARY, 1924, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st February to the 8th February (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1924. [235]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1924, at 11.15 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 13th January, to Monday, 28th January, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1924. [185]

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1924, at 11 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 18th January, to Monday, 28th January, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1924. [196]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate No. 7741 for One Hundred Shares Nos. 57651 to 57750 inclusive in this Company, standing in the Name of Mr. GEORGE HOWARD MAY (deceased), has been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1924. [236]

NIPPON WATERCOLOUR SOCIETY

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at the CITY HALL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, the 28th and 29th INST., from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

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Prices of Pictures all Marked in Plain Figures.

[224]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of UROWN LAND at Conduit Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Gross Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurement.

Locality.

As per map plan.

Area.

As per map plan.

As per map plan.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ANY Persons having Claims against the Estate of the Late Mr. ARTHUR J. ROBBSON, Chief Constructor, H.M. Dockyard, are requested to present them in writing to the Civil Secretary, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, Not Later than MONDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1924.

S. COLLETT, Civil Secretary.

H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, 21st January, 1924. [217]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From NEW YORK via LLOILO.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TALIT" (RUS).

Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th January, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1924. [225]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "WRAY CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves & Godowns Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 21st inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th February, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1924. [224]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AGAPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th January, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1924. [221]

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Bombay.

CAPITAL (PAID-UP) ... 55,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 25,000,000

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE ... 25,000,000

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ... 25,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: Paris, 9, Rue Bonaparte.

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

BRANCHES: London, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

New York: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.

San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:

Changhai Hankow, Manzhouli, Tientsin, Chefoo, Harbin, Kowloon, Urumchi, Dairen, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Kaitang, Shanghai.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.

L. BAINES, Manager.

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PORTS

AND

SHERRIES.

For many years we have enjoyed a reputation for Ports and Sherries second to none.

We invite connoisseurs to give our "D" & "E" brands of both a trial. We do not ask them to buy blindly but to visit our extensive Wine

Vaults and taste these choice wines before buying.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

DEATH.

O'MAHONY.—At Shanghai, on January 18th, JOSEPH E. O'MAHONY (Public Works Department, S.M.C.), aged 52 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 24TH, 1924.

CONSERVANCY WORKS IN KWANGTUNG.

We are glad to learn from the fourth annual report by the Engineer-in-Chief on the Conservancy Work in Kwangtung Province, which carries us to the end of June, 1923, that, notwithstanding the turbulent conditions prevailing, the programme decided upon for the season was carried through. This has been possible, Mr. OLIVIEROVA says, only because of the support given by the different political parties in power, and the tacit understanding among the inhabitants of the river valleys that the Conservancy Board's personnel was in no way to be molested.

At one time, we read, because of the disturbances the outlook for the completion of the work on the important control sluice at Lupao, in the North River district, prior to the arrival of the summer floods was very gloomy, and much anxiety was experienced until the work was carried to a point of safety. "Had not this work been hastened, a warbust of incomplete earth dams could have easily occurred; and much money and time been lost. Fortunately, the fighting was carried into other districts, and the work allowed to be continued." Work has suffered interruption in all three river valleys of the province, owing to the warfare which has been in progress for so long, and the Report pays a deserved tribute to the Conservancy Staff, both Chinese and Foreign, who did not leave their posts during these exciting periods.

It was due to their loyalty and pluck, the Report says, that the Board was enabled to avoid serious losses. We see that the sum of \$477,408 was made available to the Conservancy Board during the year, and that the financial year ended with a little more than \$50,000 cash in hand. A glance at the financial statement is particularly interesting having regard to the recent plea put

forward by Dr. SUN YAT SEN in connection with the Customs Surplus. The Canton Government, it was represented, wanted this money for constructive purposes, and out of the thirteen million dollars that it computed should come to it, one million would be pledged to river conservancy. We can be quite sure that the Board of Conservancy Works would be only too delighted to be assured of an annual revenue to this extent. As we have indicated, it received scarcely half that sum in its last fiscal year—in fact, a total of \$421,000 and of that total \$410

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

REMARKABLY SYMPATHETIC RECEPTION.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW MINISTERS.

ONE NEW PEERAGE NEEDED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, January 22nd.

It is officially announced that the new Cabinet is constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs... Mr. Ramsay MacDonald
 Minister for the Colonies... Mr. J. H. Thomas
 Secretary of State for India... Sir Sydney Olivier
 First Lord of Admiralty... Lord Chelmsford
 Minister for War... Mr. Stephen Walsh
 Lord Chancellor... Viscount Haldane
 Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons... Mr. Philip Snowden
 Lord President of the Council... Mr. J. R. Clynes
 Secretary for Home Affairs... Mr. Arthur Henderson
 Minister of Labour... Mr. Thomas Shaw
 Postmaster-General... Mr. Vernon Harcourt
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster... Mr. Josiah Wedgwood
 First Commissioner of Works... Mr. F. W. Jowett
 Minister of Air... Brigadier-General C. B. Thomson
 Minister of Board of Trade... Mr. Sidney Webb
 Minister of Health... Mr. John Wheatley
 Minister of Agriculture... Mr. Noel Buxton
 Secretary for Scotland... Mr. W. Adamson
 Minister of Education... Mr. C. P. Trevelyan

The announcement of the constitution of the MacDonald Cabinet came quite unexpectedly. It was made within two hours of the Prime Minister obtaining the Royal approval of the appointments. This he sought in the course of a second visit to the Palace during the day, when he kissed hands on his appointment. Most of the appointments, as allotted, had been anticipated, but the greatest surprise was caused by the inclusion of Lord Chelmsford, which was kept a dead secret, his name not even being mentioned among the "possibles."

"A REMARKABLY SYMPATHETIC RECEPTION."

On the whole the personnel of the first Labour Government meets with a remarkably sympathetic reception, even extreme Conservative organs, and most noteworthy, the *Hutchinson*, *Beaverbrook*, and the anti-Socialist Press give their blessing to the new experiment. A large degree of the popularity is undoubtedly due to the diverse, well-balanced nature of the new Ministry, comprising Trade Unionists and Intellectuals in somewhat equal proportions with a good leavening of experienced administrators, several of whom are new accessions to Labour ranks including Lord Chelmsford, who is still nominally a Conservative Peer; while except Mr. John Wheatley, who is probably a hostage for the good behaviour of the Clyde extremists, the complexion of the Ministry is decidedly moderate. Surprise is expressed at the non-inclusion of women, but amends will probably be found in the list of Under-Secretaries.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's list necessitates at least one new Peerage to conform with the law which requires at least one Secretary of State to sit in the House of Lords. This probably will be Sir Sydney Olivier.

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW MINISTERS.

The Rt. Hon. JAMES RAMSAY MACDONALD, Prime Minister, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was educated at a board school and married a daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. Since 1906 he has represented Leicester in the House of Commons in the Labour interest. He was Secretary to the Labour Party (L.R.C.), 1900-11; Chairman of Independent Labour Party, 1906-8; Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. He is the author of many publications on Socialism, and of two works on the Government of India.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, P.C., who becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies, was born of labouring parents and commenced work at nine years of age as an errand boy, from that to engine cleaner, and, stage to stage, as fireman and engine driver (Great Western Railway). He was President of the Associated Societies of Railway Servants in 1910, and is at the present time General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. He is 46 years of age and has been Labour Member for Derby since 1910.

Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER, B.A., LL.D., K.C.M.G., C.B., was educated at Lamsanne, Kington School, Tonbridge School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in Germany. He entered the Colonial Office (heading open competition) in 1882; was Secretary of the Fabian Society, 1888-90; Acting Colonial Secretary, British Honduras, 1890-91; Auditor-General, Leeward Islands, 1895-96 (special appointment to reorganise accounts and finances); Private Secretary to Earl of Selbourne, 1896-97; Secretary, West India Royal Commission, 1897; sent to Washington, 1898, to assist in reciprocity negotiations on behalf of West Indian Colonies; Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, 1899-1901; and Acting Governor, 1900, 1902, and 1904; Principal Clerk, W. African and W. Indian Departments, Colonial Office, 1904-7; Governor of Jamaica, 1907-13; Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1913-17; Assistant Controller and Auditor

of the Exchequer, 1917; retired 1920. His publications include a book on White Capital and Coloured Labour published in 1906; he has contributed to Fabian Essays and Fabian Tracts and has been the author of many magazine and review articles on Socialism, Economics, Art, etc. Sir Sydney, who is 64 years of age, is a member of the National Liberal Club.

Lord CHELMSFORD, who takes the Admiralty portfolio, has in the course of a notable career been in turn Governor of Queensland, Governor of New South Wales and Viceroy of India. In politics he has hitherto figured as a Unionist.

Mr. STEPHEN WALSH, Minister for War, has been Labour M.P. for the Ince Division of Lancashire since 1906. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Service in 1917, and to the Local Government Board 1917-19.

Viscount HALDANE OF CLOAN, the Lord Chancellor, previously held that office from 1912 to 1915. His lordship is a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has long been a prominent member of the Labour Party. He was educated at a board school and privately, and describes himself as a Socialist and is the author of several publications dealing with Socialism, such as "The Socialist Budget," "Socialism and Syndicalism." He has been Chairman of the Independent Labour Party and has served on several Royal Commissions, such as that on Canals and Waterways, on the Civil Service, and on Venereal Diseases. He is also a member of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). He has represented Blackburn in Parliament.

The Rt. Hon. JOHN ROBERT CLYNES, P.C., Labour Member for N.E. Manchester, who becomes Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, is a man of marked ability. He is President of the National Union of General Workers and Chairman of the Executive Council. He has been in Parliament since 1905, and in 1917-18 was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food.

Lord FARMOR (formerly known as Mr. C. A. Cripps), who becomes Lord President of the Council, is a Judicial Member of the Privy Council, was formerly Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales; is Vicar General of Canterbury and Chancellor and Vicar-General of York since 1900. He formerly sat in the House of Commons first as a Conservative and later as a Unionist.

The Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, P.C., now Secretary for Home Affairs, was a member of the War Cabinet (without portfolio). He served an apprenticeship as a moulder at Robert Stephenson and Co.'s works at Newcastle and has held a number of official positions in connection with his trade society and the trade union movement. He has on two periods been Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and has served on one or two Royal Commissions and on numerous Government and Departmental Committees. He was Paymaster-General and Labour Adviser to H.M. Government in 1916; and he went on a Government Mission to Russia in 1917. He is 60 years of age.

Mr. TOM SHAW, C.B.E., the new Minister of Labour, has been Secretary of the International Congress of Textile Workers since 1911. He is a Lancashire man, educated in an elementary school, and has represented Preston in Parliament.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, O.B.E., the Postmaster-General, represents the Ogmore Division of Glamorganshire, and his record of public service is covered by the statement that he served on the Coal Trade Organisation Committee and also on the Coal Controllers' Advisory Committee.

Mr. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is frequently called Colonel Wedgwood. He served in the European War at Antwerp, France, Dardanelles, East Africa, and Mesopotamia. He went on a mission to Siberia in 1918 with the temporary rank of Colonel. He won the D.S.O. award in 1915. Mr. Wedgwood was educated at Clifton and was originally a Naval Architect first in the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth and afterwards at Elswick. He is a Past President of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values and is the author of several pamphlets on the subject. He represents Newcastle-under-Lyme in Parliament.

Mr. F. W. JOWETT, First Commissioner of Works, has been for many years a City Councillor of Bradford, and also for many years Chairman of the Public Health Committee. He is the author of a book on "The Socialist and the City." He was born in Bradford, is a J.P., and has represented West Bradford in Parliament in the Labour interest since 1901.

Brigadier C. B. THOMSON, Minister of Air, has no record as a politician that we are aware of. Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, who becomes President of the Board of Trade, has long been prominent in connection with the advocacy of Labour interests. He was educated in private schools in London, at schools on the Continent and finally in the City of London College. He started life as a clerk in a Colonial broker's office. In open competition he secured appointments in turn in the War Office (Cov. div.), 1878-79; Surveyor of Taxes (Class I.), 1879-81; Colonial Office (Class I.), 1881-1891. He resigned in 1891 to become a member of the London County Council. He has in his time served on numerous commissions on a variety of subjects. He is a barrister of Gray's Inn and the principal founder of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and is the author of publications almost innumerable on social questions. He is now 64 years of age.

Mr. JOHN WHEATLEY, Minister of Health, is unknown to us. He appears to have been a miner, an artist painter and engraver by profession, who works in the British Museum, and is the eldest son of Sir Zachariah Wheatley, silver smith, who was knighted in 1920. He studied under Stanhope Forbes, R.A., and others, and served as a Sergeant in the Artists' Rifles during the war. He was official war artist to the Ministry of Information.

Mr. NOEL BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, has sat in the House as Liberal Member for Whitby and North Norfolk. He was educated at Cambridge and was A.D.C. to his father when the latter was Governor of South Australia in 1890. He was wounded by a political assassin in October, 1914, while engaged on a mission aimed at securing the admission of the Balkan States to the cause of the Allies.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland, was born in 1863, the son of a Scottish miner. He became Labour M.P. for West Fife in 1910, and has been Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1918.

Mr. C. P. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education, is the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir C. C. Trevelyan. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, a member of the London School Board from 1906 to 1907, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education from 1909 to 1914. He resigned "as a protest against the policy which involved Great Britain in the War." He is, or was, a Liberal.

LATEST CABLES.

"DAILY MAIL'S" ADVICE TO MR. MACDONALD.

CUT OUT THE SINGAPORE SCHEME.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The *Daily Mail*, in a leader which is unusually sympathetic to Mr. MacDonald, urges the Government to adopt the strictest military economies and to incidentally cut out the Singapore Dockyard Scheme, stating that "there is no reason with sane diplomacy why Britain should fear to quarrel with our old friends the Japanese."

EARLIER CABLES.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS FOR THREE WEEKS.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The House of Commons was crowded today. Mr. J. H. Thomas provided a novelty in Labourites' dress, appearing in a morning coat while Mr. Ramsay MacDonald entered later attired in a frock coat which is the regulation attire for an audience at Buckingham Palace. He took his seat on the front Opposition Bench and was greeted with Labour cheers.

Mr. Mackenzie Wood had a successful ballot in a private Members' motion and announced that he would raise on the Estimates the question of the Singapore base.

Mr. Baldwin, in moving the adjournment till February 12th, announced that the Government's resignation had been accepted. He said that the date of re-assembly had been chosen to suit Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The Liberal Mr. P. A. Harris protested against a three weeks' adjournment in view of the railway strike.

The House agreed to the adjournment.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald did not speak. Mr. Rindersley, during the ballot on motions, gave notice that on the Civil Service estimates he would move a resolution on the subject of Empire development while several Ministerialists gave notice that they would call attention to the position of the Air Force.

A meeting of Liberal Members of the House unanimously passed a resolution declaring, *inter alia*, their steadfast determination to oppose every attempt to destroy private enterprise and to establish the socialisation of industry.

THE VOTING.

An analysis of last night's momentous division shows that the majority consisted of 187 Labourites, 137 Liberals, two Irish Nationalists, and two Independents. The minority consisted of 245 Conservatives, 10 Liberals, and one Independent. Eight women voted, five being against and three for the Government.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 22nd.

At a meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Birmingham, Sir Arthur Balfour (President) said as long as the Labour Government was not controlled by Communists the Chambers of Commerce would give it all possible aid in its undertakings for the benefit of the country.

We were on the verge of an improvement in trade. The Chambers would oppose nationalisation and they believed a capital levy would be disastrous. He understood that the coming Budget would show a million or two surplus, but economy was necessary in order to relieve taxation.

The meeting by a large majority passed a resolution urging on the Government the desirability of a Bill carrying out the economic resolutions of the Imperial Conference, and also passed a resolution in favour of Imperial Penny Post.

A resolution was also adopted urging the Government to approach the French and Italian Governments with regard to their debts to Britain.

"NATION" GREATER THAN PARTY.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Lord Cairns, speaking at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, said that if bankers were called upon to give advice or assistance to the new Government they would render any help in their power, whatever their personal political views. The nation was greater than party.

FRENCH PRESS VIEWS.

PARIS, January 22nd.

The Right newspapers, however, nothing but ill from the advent of a Socialist Government in Britain. The Left and Extreme Left papers hail the event as a triumph for democracy, opening up a new era. The Centre and Governmental organs confine themselves to a hope that things will go all right.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE SITUATION NOT AMELIORATED.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Excepting for a slight improvement, due to the organisation of all men available, the strike situation yesterday had not ameliorated. Essential supplies, food and mail traffic were maintained but passenger services all over the country are dislocated. The Companies are endeavouring to cope with the situation in South Wales where the export of coal is practically at a standstill. A meeting of the Managers and locomotive drivers is to be held to-day at the latter's request.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEATH OF M. LENIN.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The Russian Telegraph Agency in London announces that M. Lenin died suddenly at Moscow yesterday.

A Soviet communique says Lenin died in the hills near Moscow. His health had recently considerably improved, but his condition became suddenly worse last evening and he lost consciousness. He died from paralysis of the respiratory centres.

The All Russian Congress of Soviets is now sitting at Moscow to take the necessary decisions to continue Lenin's work. The communique says: "The Soviet Government stands firm at its post, watching over the conquests of the proletarian revolution." The body will lie in state at Moscow till the funeral on January 28th.

Moscow, January 22nd.

M. Lenin died at Gorky. His body will be transported to Moscow on Wednesday and will lie in state until Saturday, when the funeral will take place. The burial will be at the Kremlin wall alongside the grave of M. Sverdlov. Death was due to paralysis of the respiratory organs. The Government, in a bulletin, says it will continue to carry out Lenin's work, expressing the will of the workers and peasants.

FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS LOAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The sub-committee of the League of Nations has concluded its work with regard to the financial reconstruction of Hungary by unanimously accepting the loan proposal. This will be forwarded to the Reparations Commission for approval. The loan will be of 250 million gold crowns, to be used in 21 years, repayable within twenty years, during which time the Treaty charges will be limited. The League will appoint a non-Allied General Controller of certain securities on which the Reparations Commission will raise loans to be pledged for the service of the loan in the terms of the protocol which has been drawn up. As regards political conditions, the loan will provide that there shall be no political disturbances between Hungary and any other nation.

THE GERMAN PROBLEM.

INDEPENDENT GOLD BANK ADVISED.

PARIS, January 22nd.

A communique states that the First Experts Committee has concluded that an independent gold bank should be established in Germany with the co-operation of foreign capital.

AERIAL ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Commander Boothby, lecturing at the Colonial Institute, said there were indications that a beginning would shortly be made with an airship route to Australia which could be developed by stages, possibly via Egypt, Delhi and Singapore to Port Darwin. The establishment of a big bi-weekly service to Australia would require a capital of £2,000,000.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The British Embassy in Washington has been authorised to communicate to the American Government the draft of the Liquor Treaty as approved by the British Dominion Government. It is understood that the Treaty enables the United States to search within an hour's steam or rail from shore.

LATEST CABLES.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Indis has challenged for the Davis Cup.

BOXING.

LEDoux OUTPOINTED BY VALANER.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The twenty-round bout for the French bantam-weight championship resulted in Valaner defeating the holder (Ledoux) on points.

LATEST CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICES.

MUNITIONS FOR MEXICO.

MORE SALES BY UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, January 22nd.

The United States has sold to President Obregon of Mexico more war material, including 5,000 rifles and 2,500 automatic pistols.

LIQUOR TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, January 22nd.

The State Department announce that following the early signing of the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty, similar treaties will soon be negotiated with other Maritime Governments.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. PEACE PRIZE DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, January 22nd.

Mr. Bok has written to the Chairman of the Senate Committee offering another prize of \$100,000 for any peace plan selected by the Committee.

BETTING FIGURES.

THE RESULT OF BACKING FAVOURITES.

Flat racing began on March 19th and ended on November 34th. During the period the *Daily Mail* gave the results of 1,800 races in Great Britain. A summary of these results, written by statisticians, as regards backing the favourite, is interesting.

Favourites won 727 races and lost 1,082. In other words, 40 per cent. of favourites won. The average odds against winning favourites were a trifle less than 6 to 4. A level stake of £1 on all favourites results in a net loss of £23 on a total stake of £1,509.

Here I may mention that on March 20th last I stated: "If in the flat-racing season just begun anyone wishes always to back the favourite for a level stake he ought to be able safely to do so, with the result that at the end of the season his net win or loss will be quite trivial relatively to the sum to be staked." The season just closed has confirmed this forecast.

As regards individual races of the programme, the sixth race again stands out as a winner. The winning percentage of favourites in the sixth race was 48, as compared with the above 40 per cent. for all races. This feature of the sixth race also came out in the year 1922 (50 per cent. won) and in the years 1920, and 1921.

The first race of the day has again been unfortunate, as it was in the year 1922. There have been 4,701 favourite-doubles. Sixteen per cent. of them won and 84 per cent. lost. The average odds for favourite-doubles were just under 1 to 1. The total stake, at £1 each double, was £4,701, resulting in a net loss of £278. In other words, nearly 6 per cent. of the stake on favourite-doubles was lost.

There have been 6,634 favourite-triples. Six per cent. of these won and 94 per cent. lost. The average odds for favourite-triples were rather over 13 to 1. The total stake, at £1 per triple, was £6,634, resulting in a net loss of £502. The loss is over 8 per cent. of the total stake.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR FOUND GUILTY.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Mr. James C. Walton, Oklahoma's picturesque Governor, was removed from office on November 19th, by the State Senate sitting as an impeachment Court. On the very first charge presented, which was that he had abused his powers to pardon and pardon prisoners, the vote was unanimous against him. Conviction on one count alone was enough to ensure Mr. Walton's removal; nevertheless the Senate voted on all 22 counts. The Governor was found guilty on 11 and acquitted on five. The others were dismissed.

The Court found Mr. Walton guilty of "padding" the State payroll, dispersing the grand jury, suspending the Corpus Christi, issuing deficiency certificates when no deficiency existed, obstructing a special election, collecting excess campaign funds, illegally soliciting contributions and gifts, and generally of incompetence.

Mr. Walton was elected Governor of Oklahoma early this year, and in the normal course would have remained in office till 1927. Usually known in his own State as "Jazz Band Jack," he was not famed far beyond its borders until he came forward to play the St. George to the Ku Klux Klan dragon. He had been elected to office on the anti-Klan "ticket," and recently he put the whole of Oklahoma under martial law, with the avowed object of breaking up the Klan. It was alleged, however, that he had other motives when he endeavoured to prevent a special election being held so as to prevent the Legislature meeting on its own initiative. The election took place notwithstanding that Mr. Walton gathered the State Militia and "rugged businessmen" joined to arms at the polling booths, and his suspension and impeachment followed.

In a special article on British and German shipping Mr. Archibald Hurd directs attention to the fact that, while Germany was left after the Armistice with less than 700,000 tons of shipping, she now possesses approximately 3,000,000 tons of tonnage, built out of subsidies granted by a Government which is ever pleading poverty.

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MILLIONAIRE AND HIS EX-WIFE.

The action of the American millionaire, Mr. Frank Jay Gould, to prevent his former wife, the dancer Edith Kelly, from using his name on music-hall bills came before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal on December 15th, and the hearing revealed some piquant details. Mr. Gould had divorced his wife, who had sought another partner, and for this reason no alimony was claimed. He married again, his second wife being a French lady. Living in the walls of Paris with these of other music-hall artists whom his counsel dubbed somewhat skittish. He therefore asked the Court to prevent his former wife from using his name on bills of paying 10,000 francs for each infraction and to impose 10,000 francs on the Paris music-hall for each publication of a bill bearing it. Miss Edith Kelly, as she must be called until the Court decides whether or not she has a right to the name Gould, argued that she was compelled to earn her livelihood as a dancer as her husband had left her without resources, though when she parted from him she had \$100,000 and jewels said to be worth 2,000,000 francs. The Court was given some interesting details of the annual budget of a dancer: 324,000 francs for clothes and linen, 90,000 francs for food—an item which drew the remark from counsel that if she ate at this rate she would certainly lose her figure; dentistry, 18,000 francs. The famous advocate Maître Henri Robert, who championed Miss Edith Kelly, described the action as that of a wicked American against a poor little Englishwoman, and argued that Mr. Gould had, by instituting the proceedings, provoked the situation of which he complained, for when it became known that he was seeking to prevent his ex-wife from using his name, crowds flocked to the music-hall to see her. Why had he let his wife appear on the music-hall under his name for three years? Besides, Gould was a common name in the United States, as common as Dupont in France. In point of fact, there was a Jay Gould playing in a circus in New York at the present time. Why did not Mr. F. J. Gould protest? Not only Maître Henri Robert, but Maître Roussel, who appeared for the music-hall in question, objected to the claim for damages, insisting that the management had acted in good faith. Judgment was deferred.

THE IMPECUNIOUS MARQUIS AND WEALTHY WIDOW.

An important legal decision concerning the right of betrothed lovers to change their minds has been given by the Tribunal of the Seine in the breach of promise suit brought by the Marquis Henri de Beaupre against the Comtesse Henri de Beaupre, widow of an American millionaire. It may be recalled from the details of the case already reported that the Marquis, who had only a very small fortune, practically ruined himself during his five years' courtship by living in a style more suitable to his fiancée's circumstances than to his own, and loading her with presents. Eventually his fiancée discarded him and married another, and the Marquis therefore claimed 300,000 francs. In rejecting his claim the Court ruled that the principle of liberty of marriage is opposed to the granting of damages in the case of a change of decision by either party to a betrothal before the marriage contract has been signed. The presents for which the Marquis made such inroads into his fortune have been returned to him, and as to any consequences he may have suffered through living too expensively during his courtship, the Court has decided that this was his own affair, since he acted with the liberty of judgment of a man arrived at maturity with entire responsibility and at his own risk.

YOUTHFUL HUSBANDS' TROUBLES.

Burton Tucker, aged 18 when he married, and his 50-year-old bride were indicted on December 15th for fraud in obtaining a marriage license in New Jersey. The youthful husband represented himself as 21, but he can escape punishment if he will go to court and have the marriage annulled. The witnesses to the marriage, also the registrar and the New Jersey "marriage broker" who found a minister to perform the ceremony, are also indicted for their part in the affair. The minister alone is exonerated. The Public Prosecutor of New Jersey declares that the mothers of young men in all parts of the country have written blaming the woman and demanding that boys be protected from signing elderly women. Burton told the reporters that he is a gentleman, a good sport, and not at all ashamed to sit alongside his "old friend" in her Rolls Royce. He cannot see why his parents or anybody else should interfere, and is prepared to break stones rather than break his contract. According to a despatch received on December 18th, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Tucker have gone south to Raleigh, North Carolina, where they are enjoying the local horse-racing. It is Tucker's ambition to qualify as a stockbroker and "manage my wife's estate."

DERBY ENTRIES.

The entries for the classic races of 1925 which appear in the Racing Calendar show that 354 entries have been obtained for the Derby, as compared with 340 for this year's race. These include 25 entries made in New York, particulars of which have not yet been received. The King is represented by Bismarck, Jovial Monk, Vanity Blue, Knight Bachelor, and Staincr, each by Harry On, Friar Marcus, Lemberg, Bachelor's Double, and Simon Square respectively. The largest subscriber is Mr. A. K. Macomber, who has made no fewer than 13 entrants. The Aga Khan has taken out ten nominations.



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The search for the golden circle in weather is curiously similar in its history to the search for the philosopher's stone. —Mr. C. E. P. Brooks.

In this country many of the manufacturing plants are entirely obsolete in comparison with what they ought to be. —Mr. H. S. Horne.

Nobody but a madman can contemplate without horror a combination of revengeful German economic power and hostile Russian material and human resources against Europe. —Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

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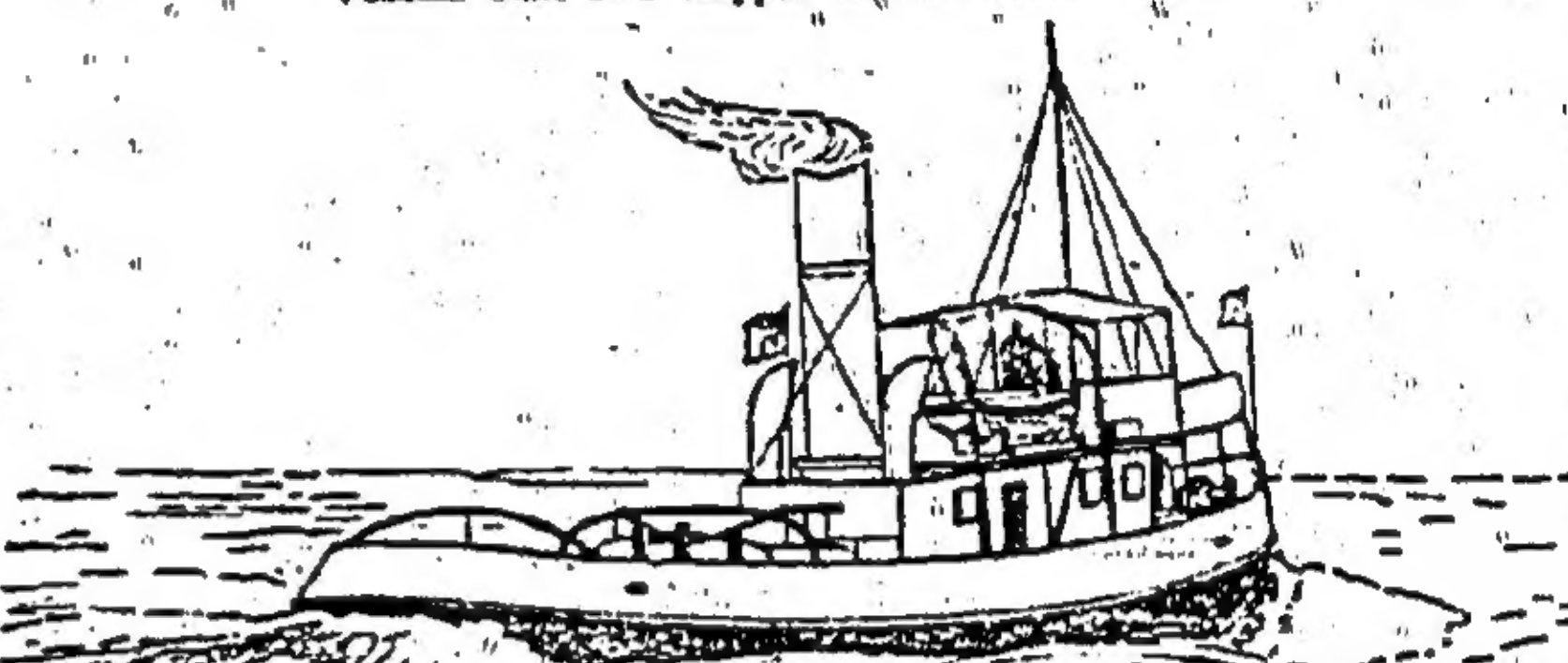
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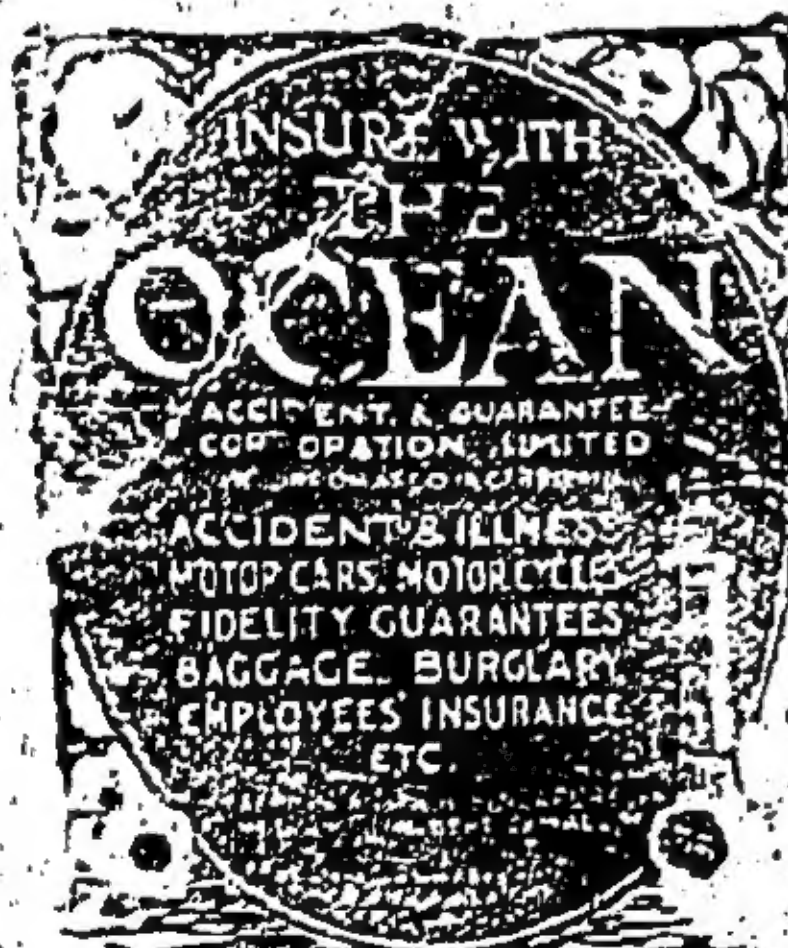
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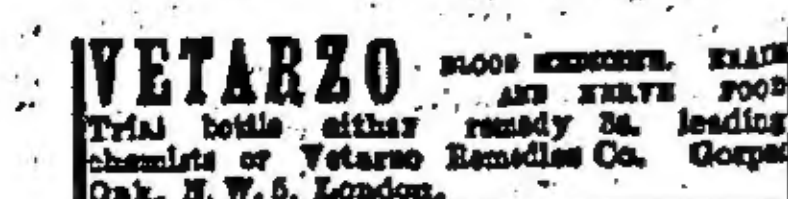
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TWENTY YEARS OF FLIGHT.

ANNIVERSARY OF WRIGHT BROTHERS' TRIUMPH.

To-morrow (wrote Major C. C. Turner in the Observer of December 10th) will be the twentieth anniversary of the first flight on an aeroplane fitted with an engine, for on December 17th, 1903, after years of experimenting on engine-less aeroplanes, Orville Wright flew the first power-aeroplane for 12 seconds at Kitty Hawk, N.C. This was followed by three other flights, the last one of 30 seconds, after which, while the machine stood unattended, a gust overturned and damaged it.

A cold winter wind prevented a number of neighbours who had been invited by Wilbur and Orville Wright to see this historic achievement from attending, and there were only five persons present besides the two famous brothers. News of their triumph was not generally credited in this and other countries, and although it was not long before French experimenters also showed that mechanical flight was practicable, little notice was taken of the fact until 1908, in which year the Wright Brothers visited Europe and a number of flying machines were exhibited at the Grand Palais, Paris. Although Wilbur and Orville Wright made a dramatic triumph, and a well-deserved one, there were a few other earnest workers in the same fascinating field, notably Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute, Boston, U.S.A., whose machine was wrecked at its launching just before the Wright Brothers first flew. At that time the world at large considered mechanical flight an impossibility, and left it to "cranks."

HOW THEY WON.

Wilbur and Orville Wright owed their success first of all to a conviction that it was possible and this despite the fact that eminent scientific men, who certainly ought to have known better, emphatically declared it a chimera. But the Wright brothers were not cranks; far from it. They were severely practical men who, having first taken up printing and journalism, turned to cycle manufacture and repairing. At a very early age, however, they had discussed flight, and had studied the work of Chanute, Langley, Maxim, and others. They were not scientifically trained, but they more than made up for educational deficiencies by determined study and the "capacity for taking pains," which is one of the best definitions of "genius."

Wilbur Wright, who was generally regarded as the principal, died from typhoid in May, 1912. He left about £60,000, not a large sum considering the importance and revolutionary character of the invention in which he shared. For the Wright patents were held by the American courts, to cover practically every flying machine made. These patents expired this year.

His brother Orville, who is an extraordinarily versatile inventive genius, carried on the work at a member of the Wright Company, and has made many contributions to the technique of flying.

THEN AND NOW.

The aeroplane of to-day is very different from the Wright machine of 1903, which, in accordance with its inventors' conception of mechanical flight, had no self-balancing properties, but had to be skilfully controlled by the pilot. That does not detract from its merit as the achievement which proved to the world that flight was possible and was the main inspiration of the flying movement in those early years. The famous brothers had, moreover, evolved a wing-section and a propeller remarkably efficient for the slow speed for which they designed their apparatus. Not only so, they designed their own engine for it, and they taught themselves to fly it. The flying machine in twenty years has grown almost out of knowing to those who saw it in 1903. To the generation that saw its birth it is still an alarming and disturbing fledgling, inspiring far more distrust and fear than love and confidence. It will be for the next generation, that comes hard upon the heels of this, to take full advantage of the glorious conquest of the air.

Instead of the forty miles per hour speed, the height of a couple of hundred feet, the duration of a minute or so, of the earliest flights, we do today 250 miles an hour, we climb to seven miles, and we stay up a day and a half. Far more important, lines of research in many fields are steadily converging so that we can declare with absolute certainty that the day is at hand when the flying machine will be as safe as the railway train and as comfortable. Truly, even in a century of scientific and mechanical revolutions, the work of those humbly born, but nobly gifted, brothers, one of whom will to-morrow see the twentieth anniversary of his first flight on a power-aeroplane, stands out a pinnacle of achievement, a world-changing discovery.

ABOLISHING PARLIAMENTS.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S REACTIONARY VIEWS.

Signor Mussolini is seriously considering the idea of abolishing Parliaments altogether. He expressed this view recently in the presence of a delegation of labour experts and industrial syndicates. A congress of experts with legislative powers might, according to him, be more useful than a mere elective political body, which appeals only to the vast masses, pandering to their ignorance, their capidity, or their vices. Governments should be for the benefit of the greater number, but not by the greater number. It is the principle on which Signor Mussolini bases his policy, and his profound conviction is that Parliaments representing only misguided, ignorant, and capricious masses are obsolete and no longer have any useful function in a modern State.

The sense of humour is the one sense that grows stronger with advancing years.—Dr. Ethel Smyth.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 23rd at 12.30—Pressure has decreased slightly from Chefoo to Shanghai, over N. Formosa and from Haiphong to Tientsin. It has increased slightly at Hongkong and over the Philippines.

The anticyclone centre over N. China. Fresh monsoon will continue along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 23rd January, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.25 inches, against an average of 0.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Jan. 24th, as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; overcast, some drizzle or mist.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Kaitian ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.07	30.06
Temperature	62	62	63
Humidity	85	85	83
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	2	5	5
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 63

Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 63

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From January 24th to 30th, 1924.

Days of Week	Day of Month	High WATER.				Low WATER.			
		Hkng Standard Time	Height	Hkng Standard Time	Height	Hkng Standard Time	Height	Hkng Standard Time	Height
Thur.	24	11 35	4 7	1 20	0 8	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7
Fri	25	10 31	4 7	1 17	0 9	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7
Sat.	26	11 20	4 8	1 53	1 0	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7
Sun.	27	10 16	4 8	1 53	1 0	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7
Mon.	28	1 25	5 0	8 20	2 2	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7
Tue.	29	2 43	5 2	8 54	2 6	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7
Wed.	30	4 18	4 7	11 49	2 5	1 44	5 0	7 23	1 7

SAYINGS OF A WEEK.

There is more doggerel in the words of many hymns than is to be found anywhere else.—*Canon Charles.*

The economic recovery of Europe can never be achieved without the help and concurrence of America.—*The Viscount Curzon.*

In spite of the authority of Moses, I do not think that his methods of softening Pharaoh's heart were well chosen.—*Dean Inge.*

Under no circumstances do the Americans appear in a better light than after one of their catastrophes.—*Professor John Adams.*

Britain is still the financial centre of the world, but the owners of capital are somewhat shy of anything but first-class investments.—*H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

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SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	Day	Time
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MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday	26th Jan. 11 a.m.
HONGKONG via SWATOW	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday	28th Jan. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday	28th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Wednesday	30th Jan. 7 a.m.
HONGKONG via SWATOW	"CHUNSHANG"	Thursday	31st Jan. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via HOIHOW	"YATSHING"	Thursday	31st Jan. Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday	3rd Feb. 7 a.m.
& SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday	6th Feb. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Friday	8th Feb. 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via KORE	"LAISANG"	Wednesday	13th Feb. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUISANG"	Friday	15th Feb. 3 p.m.

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"GLENLUC" ... 10th Mar.
"GLAMORGANSHIRE" ... 25th Mar.
"GLENBANE" ... 6th Apr.

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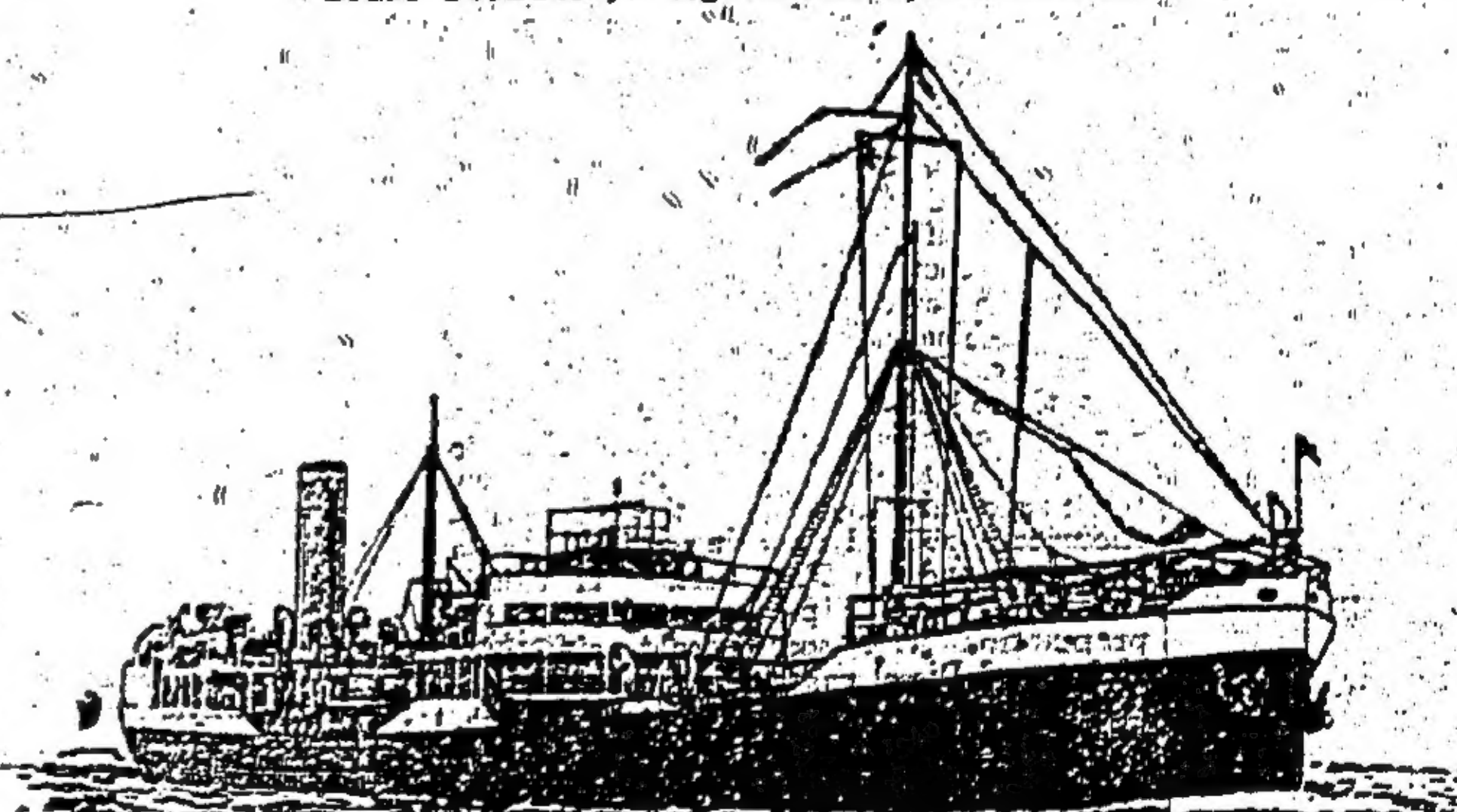
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"CITY OF CAIRO" 18th April Do.

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HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "HYSON" via Suez Canal 5th Feb.
S.S. "EURYBATES" via Suez Canal 18th Feb.
S.S. "IXION" via Suez Canal 21st Feb.
S.S. "KABINGA" via Suez Canal 2nd Mar.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailing from Marseilles.	P.O. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	28th Dec.	31st Jan.	18th Feb.
CORDILLERE	10th Jan.	10th Feb.	3rd Mar.
ANGERS	24th Jan.	24th Feb.	23rd Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including table wine and free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) £ 98. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) £ 80. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) £ 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £ 62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "LE MISSISSY" leaving for HAVRE, ANTWERP, & DUNKERQUE, about 21st February.
Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 2, QUAI DE LA SEINE, 2.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. Ellis Walker Friday, 25th Jan., at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG Capt. A. H. Stewart Tuesday, 29th Jan., at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG Capt. W. C. Passmore Friday, 1st Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

JAPAN COAL
AND
GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS
AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKAMARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRATH, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, ARABIAN SEA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (Approx.)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	26th Jan.	London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOORE"	10,911	23rd Feb.	Singapore, Penang, London & Antwerp.
"ALPORE"	5,373	27th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	4th March	do.
"PERMI"	7,848	8th March	do.
"KARMA"	8,098	15th March	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	8,334	10th March	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NALDERA"	15,993	22nd March	Singapore, Penang, London & Antwerp.
"PADUA"	8,907	23rd March	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,513	28th March	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEYRER"	9,014	5th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"CHINA"	7,952	13th April	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	26th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"ELASSY"	7,426	17th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,903	24th May	do.
"KRIYA"	9,097	31st May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"WARINA"	3,150	26th Jan., D.L.	Bangkok only.
"TORILLA"	5,295	27th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,033	5th Feb.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Feb.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Apr.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Bathurst and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMA"	8,098	27th Jan., 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,856	30th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"PERMI"	7,848	1st Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	4th Feb.	Shanghai.
"NALDERA"	15,993	9th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	14th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"PADUA"	8,907	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KEYRER"	9,014	23rd Feb.	do.
"NELLORE"	8,553	6th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"CHINA"	7,952	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,513	13th Mar.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	22nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,903	4th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	8th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ELASSY"	7,426	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KRIYA"	9,097	2nd May.	Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd May.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	16th May.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOORE"	10,911	30th May.	do.
"KARMA"	8,098	13th June.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Female Messing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, DE VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Agents.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line

For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORTSAID,

BARCELONA and other SPANISH PORTS.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY"	...	...	8th Feb.
S.S. "LEGAZPI"	...	...	30th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	...	...	17th May.

For SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "LEGAZPI"	...	...	12th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	...	...	25th Apr.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.
For Freight and/or passage apply to—
BOTELHO BROS.,
Alexandra Building, Hongkong.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by Fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"	...	...	30th Jan., 1924.
S.S. "SOUTHWESTERN MILLER"	...	...	2nd March.
S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"	...	...	expected 31st March sailing 1st Apr.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 3154
Telegrams (Furnes)(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 24th Jan., 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YANGTSE"	On 24th Jan., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 25th Jan., Noon.
SAIGON	"HUPH"	On 25th Jan., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 26th Jan., D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHENG TU"	On 26th Jan., Noon.

SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"TUNGCHOW"	On 27th Jan., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KINGCHOW"	On 27th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 28th Jan., Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGCHOW"	On 28th Jan., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 30th Jan., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TRAN"	On 30th Jan., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 2nd Feb., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 2nd Feb., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	On 4th Feb., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Patow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 83. Agents.
CARGO & FREIGHT CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave H'kong for Manila, Sandakan, Thure. Is. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	14th February	19th February

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has spacious accommodation. Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Redwood Pines, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Telephone Central No. 83.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 25th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS. ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE

S.S. "ANNA" ... sailing on or about 23rd Jan.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 3rd Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about Early Feb.

This steamer has been specially chartered to facilitate the forwarding of cargo intended for the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Japan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... sailing on or about 7th Feb.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1022. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Swatow and Penang.

S.S. "CELESTES MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th Feb.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Penang and Ceylon.

S.S. "SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 8th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 2nd Feb.

S.S. "ALPS MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE.

S.S. "KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon.

S.S. "INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Feb.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Feb.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ... End of Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.

S.S. "NANKING MARU" ... Monday, 28th Jan.

KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY.

S.S. "KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Jan., 11 a.m.

S.S. "AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Feb., 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

S.S. "BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st Jan., 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

S.S. "BATAVIA MARU" ... Friday, 8th Feb.

For further particulars please apply to

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

8, HATHA, MANZUO.

Teleph. Nos. 4068, 4069, 4090.

